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THE Bombay Gazette

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No 54,918.—New Series] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
8th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	INDIA	7911	......	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th ,,	DELHI	8090	......	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7003	......	...
26th ,,	INDIA	7911	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

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PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE.	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
ARABIA	4,719	G. Ralcich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	15th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	B. Tarabochia	6350	24th Jan., 1910.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	6000	S. Nicolich	29th January
PERSIA	5300	P. Giurgevich	28th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bolaffio	29th March
NIPPON	6350	B. Tarabochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	S. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675 to 750 *
Single Class to London	,,	545 ,, 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,,	835 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,,	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
Intermediate Class to London	,,	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,,	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
Single Class to London	,,	545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,,	865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Dec.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 31st Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †
DWARKA	1,695	Mon. 3rd Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & O.M. *

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday 3rd Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORISSA," 5,436 tons, sailing on or about the 1st Jan, 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th December, 1909.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B City of Madras	4684	..	Jan. 8 1910
* C City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 ,,
*C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 18 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 ,,	...
†C City of York	7705	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4931	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
C City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

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All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single	550	420
	Return	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

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SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.	31st Dec. 1909.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	15,250,000
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New Premiums (1908) ...	,,	81,349
Annual Income ...	,,	1,406,762
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st instant and 1st and 3rd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1909.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, 1910.

A SPECIAL CLASS will be held for preparing candidates for the above Examination, on SATURDAYS, from 10-40 A. M., till 4-40 P. M. Commencing SATURDAY 8th January, 1910.

Fee Rs. 3 per mensem.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 17th December 1909.

THE G. I. P RAILWAY are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a GOODS OFFICE and RESIDENCE at their Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

2. Tenders to be submitted to the District Engineer G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, before noon on 15th January 1910.

3. The specification, plans and full particulars can been seen at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla, on any day except Sundays, between the hours of 10-30 A. M. and 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)

R. C. H. BARNARD,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices. at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 55 OF 1909.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED..............................Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI;
(2) ESSAJI TAJBHOY and
(3) the firm of Messrs. ESSAJI ALIBHOY and Company..............................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of September 1909, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the court house on MONDAY the 10th day of January, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground, together with messuages, dwelling-houses, outhouses thereon, if any situate at Chinchpogly on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Registration Sub-District and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (as appears from the title deeds) 11129 Square Yards, or thereabouts, (and as appears in Bills of the Collector of Land Revenue 11023 Square Yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201—202, Collector's New No. 13727, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 2[illegible], and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 7264 to 7271 and Street Nos. 160 to 174 and bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Narayen Balaji and on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground of Michael De'Lima and De Souza and on or towards the South by the Government land.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 109 Meadow Street Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad, For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the F[illegible] of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
POLLARD
LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.
50. Brilliant Artistes 50.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, 30th Dec.
IN TOWN.
FRIDAY.
"THE GAIETY GIRL."
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 5 p. m.
"FLORODORA."
"SPECIAL GALA" NIGHT.
"SKETCHY BIT."

FULL ORCHESTRA, Elaborated Scenery and Dresses.

Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-30.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, 50, 40 & 30.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.
CHILDREN TO MATINEES, HALF PRICE.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..................SYDNEY T. PEASE
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1
FOR A SHORT SEASON OF TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SYDNEY T. PEASE
PRESENTS, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.
IN A REPERTOIRE OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1,
The Great Cavalier Play
FOR THE KING
The finest scenic Production ever Presented in India.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3,
Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4,
Sir Charles Wyndham's Success.
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5,
The late Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece.
THE BELLS
Preceded by Sir Conan Doyle's "Waterloo."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6,
The Charming Comedy from the Adelphi Theatre.
DR. WAKE'S PATIENT

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7,
The New Roman Religious Historical Play.
The SCEPTRE and the CROSS
Dedicated by special permission to the late Sir Henry Irving's.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 2, & 1. Boxes, Rs. 25 to 50.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT
OF OUR
GRAND XMAS
PROGRAMME

TO-MORROW,
NEW YEAR'S EVE,
GRAND CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME.

A NEW ATTRACTION,
"THE EXCELSIOR PIPER."

FULL BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Special Late Show, 11-15 to 12-15 p.m.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Cornaglia's Bar.

Seats can be booked at the office of the Excelsior, Cruickshank Road.

TELEPHONE No. 1302.

SKATING RINK.

USUAL DAILY SESSIONS
UNTIL FRIDAY.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 554 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..........	„	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 3 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James' Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from	Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore „ „	Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland „ „	Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit,	from Rs. 6.
„ „ „ Trouser,	Rs. 2-8.
„ „ Ram Ram Twill shirts,	Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
„ „ Striped Pajama suits,	from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES: BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

WHAT is HUNTLY BLEND? It is the popular SCOTCH WHISKY and has had the largest Sale in the market for the last 20 years. It is aged, mild, pure and good, and costs only Rs. 2 per bottle. Try it.

PEARSE & CO.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

A SPECIALITY:

Xmas & New Year's Cakes.

A SPECIALITY

Prepared from the best Ingredients only.

PLAIN—
DECORATED—ALMOND ICED

ORDERS REGISTERED.

XMAS NOVELTIES

IN GREAT AND PLEASANT VARIETIES.

GARLICK & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS,
SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..........................	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„	17,55,000
Reserve Fund..................................	„	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co. Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK.
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with [illegible] Furniture.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS.	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. B. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 11, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have such hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 28.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 13/16—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25-19 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 2-4unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.	... 20-44—0 1
Bar Silver Spot.	... 24 1/4 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 24 1/4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver. ...	... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 62 9-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	...1 3 15 1/2unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.since 9th December.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	... £ 500,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Madras Rs. 4,50,000 at 1s 3 1-2 Transfer.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 97 5/8—1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 1/8 —1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 1/8 —1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77/9 unchgd.
Interest day to-day loans	......
Do. of day market loans ...	......

MANCHESTER, December 28.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	7,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp.	...
Do. do. called	2,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	300
Do. Day's Imports...	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Moderate demand	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	... 8·42 +16
Egyptian F. G. F.	... 13 7/8+1/4

	D.J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	8·19 +11	8·19 +10	8·22 +10	8·24 +10	8·25 +10
	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
	8·26 +10	8·25 +9	8·24 +10	7·96 +12	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 28.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	94,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	37,000
Do. Exports to Continent	51,000

Futures at New York...... Jan. 15·57+19 Do at New York...... May 16·12+13	Advanced on favourable cables and on firm southern spot market and improved demand.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15·85 +10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 5-8 unchgd
Demand Bills	...4·87 3-8unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 52 5-8+1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	... 15 1-2+3/16
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...Jan. 15·77+14
Do. at New Orleans ...	...May 16·59+13

LINSEED.

LONDON, December 28.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 53 3/4
,, ,, months, Dec.-Jan.
,, ,, Ports, Antwerp.
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c., Don

WHEAT.

LONDON, December 28.

Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. 39 1-2
Months—Jan.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship... 56
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 45 1-8
Do. Months—Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 44 3/4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ...2100000

SUGAR.

Sugar—15 5 1-4—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£70 1-2
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-8

ARRIVALS.—"City of York," "Hope Mount."

BOMBAY, December 29.

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm and rates remain unchanged. Both T. T. and demand could be had at 1s. 4. 1-8d., but some banks did business at 1s. 4. 5-32d. for Demand. 3 months' sight credits are quoted at 1s. 4. 11-32d.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/8d.
Demand Do. ...	1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
3 m/s. credits	1s. 4 11/32d.
Demand Francs	169 1/4
3 m/s Francs	171 1/2
3 ,, Marks	139 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	132 1/4
,, ,, Shanghai	173 1/4
,, ,, Japan	149 11/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

In the opening, as Calcutta quoted Rs. 93-5 for forward and Rs. 93-2 for cash, prices here advanced to Rs. 93-2 and business was done for about five lakhs. The closing tone of the market is weak.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remains unchanged at 24 1/4 both for ready and forward with a firmer tendency. New York was up by 1/8 at 52 5/8. There is no life in the local Gold Market, and demand from up-country being practically nil the market is flat. There being demand in the local market for silver, prices advanced and private telegrams from London advised marked steady, both forward and ready price had an upward tendency.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	9
97 touch Chintoo	23	4	0
National Bank	24	0	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
Mints' Slabs	21	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	13	0
17 Penny ready	63	12	0
First Settlement	63	13	0
Second	64	4	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 15
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 7
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 2
Poppyseed	... ,, 9 9
Castorseed	... ,, 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 3
Maize	... ,, 21 to 22
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 37 to 39
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 38 to 44
Khandesh Howri ...	... ,, 43 to 44
Gulburga do. ...	... ,, 43 8
White Gin, Bold 95/5	... ,, 42 to 43
Do. do. do. 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25	,, 41 to 42
Do. Mixed 50 50...	... ,, 40 to 41
Gin Red Khandwa ...	... ,, 42 to 43
Do. Meggi ...	... ,, 40 to 41
Do. Yellow Hinganghat ...	,, 45 to 46
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... ,, 36 to 42
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 32 to 34

LINSEED.—To-day London was up by 6d. Local market was strong and as sellers were firm here prices advanced by one anna for ready. There were good enquiries for forward both here and upcountries and prices advanced by four annas.

POPPYSEED.—Market strong, prices advanced, both ready and forward, by one anna.

RAPESEED.—London quotations were up by 1-2 to 5-8 both for Yellow Gujerat and Yellow Cawnpore and 1-4 down in Brown. There is a good demand here both for ready and for forward and prices advanced by one anna. Market is firm.

WHEAT.—There is no change in London quotations. As there is a big demand for ready and forward prices were put up by two annas.

Gingellyseed.—Market steady and remain unchanged.

Castorseed.—Market quiet.

Cottonseed.—Market quiet with no enquiries.

Mowraseed.—Market quiet and prices are unchanged.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 28th December :—

Wheat	14,708 cwts.
Linseed	1,115 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	604 ,,
Gingellyseed	42,032 ,,
Poppyseed...	719 ,,
Groundnuts	12,325 ,,
Castorseed	5,497 ,,
Rice	3,912 ,,
Myrabollams	983 ,,
Cottonseed	54,663 ,,
Mowraseed...	1,555 ,,
Gram	3,010 ,,
Joowar	590 ,,
Maize	2,151 ,,

SPINNINGS.

In the opening Petits were Rs. 3,500 for January and advanced to Rs. 3,502 1-2 to 3,505 and closed at the same rates. For February Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 less are quoted. Davids are daily advancing and speculators have done a large business both for January and February. At the close Davids for January were quoted Rs. 355.

We quote :—

BANKS.

Bombay	1,497 1-2
India	66 1/2
Indian Specie	53 1/2

MILLS.

Framji Petits	1,705
Currimbhoy	957 1-2
Colaba Land	1,072 1-2
Crescent...	87 1/2
Davids	365
Fazalbhai	227 1/2
Kohinoor	665
Maneckji Petits...	3,500
New Great Eastern	175
Standard	1,080
Nagpore	1,575
Swadeshi	1,145

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	133 1/4
New Berar	555
New Moffussil	748
Volkarts...	595

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. E. S. and T. Co's, Ord ...	97
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	[illegible]
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	[illegible]2 1/2
Central India Mining ...	335
Colaba Land & Mill	1,070
Delhi Flour Mill... ...	130
Marcks & Co	132
Phillips & Co Ld	50
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	17 1-2
Treacher & Co	555

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	117
Ahmedabad-Prantej Old ...	590
Do New ...	25 Prem
Amritsar-Patti Old	117
Do New	86
Tapti-Valley	437 1/2

COTTON.

Good Broach closed at Rs. 314 last evening, but at night the Marwaries put up the price to Rs. 316 and in the morning on account of both Liverpool and New York prices being up prices advanced to Rs. 318 and at the close at Colaba prices dropped to Rs. 316. In Fine Broach the market at Colaba closed yesterday at Rs. 340 and in the morning business was done up to Rs. 343 and in the evening it closed at Rs. 345. In other class of goods rates have also advanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. For ready, prices are maintained. Both mills and exporters are fairly buying. There is every probability of a further advance in prices.

We learn of the following purchases effected to-day :—

500	Malkapore	...Gaddum & Co	... 282
1000	Bengal	...Gaddum & Co	265/271
150	Barsee	...Volkart Bros	... 320
100	Wardha	... do	... 298
100	Pachora	... Swan Mills	... 268
100	Maiji	... do	... 267
500	Shamaya	... Japan Cotton Tr. Co	290
200	Yeotmal	... do	... 294
100	Methia	...Phœnix Mills	... 270
100	Chandoshi	...M Bussan Kaisha	... 275
100	Karanja	... Bombay Co	... 286
100	Khandeish	...Queen Mills	... 266
100	Nagar	... do	... 272
1000	Khandeish	...R D Master	266/272

We quote :—

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	274
,, F. Good ...	262
Khandesh Fine ...	293
,, F. Good ...	287
Amraoti Fine ...	289
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	291
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	295
Yeotmal Fine ...	299
Nagpore Fine ...	305
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	308
Methia Fine ...	273
Broach Fine ...	345 Mar.
,, Gin Good ...	316 ,,
Sawginned ,, ...	321 May
Westerns ginned machine ...	307 ,,
Coompta ,, ...	326 ,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday 28th Dec. :—

Khandesh	7,380 Bales.
Central India	1,653 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	4,183 ,,
Berar	10,125 ,,
Central Provinces	2,612 ,,
Oomras	26,463 ,,
Dholera	1,329 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	210 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	4,625 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	237 ,,
Sind	247 ,,
Westerns...	169 ,,
Total	52,271 Bales.

*LIVERPOOL, December 29.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	0,000
Total Imports	46,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Dec.—Jan. ...	8·19 same.
Jan.—Feb. ...	8·19 ,,
Feb.—Mar. ...	8·22 ,,
Mar.—Apl. ...	8·25 +1
Apl.—May. ...	8·25 same.
May—June ...	8·26 ,,
June—July ...	8·26 +1
July—Aug. ...	8·24 same.
Aug.—Sept. ...	7·96 ,,

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	... 15 6	... 15 6
Dunkirk	... 15 6	... 15 6
Havre	... 16 0	... 16 0
Hull	... 15 0	... 15 0
Liverpool	... 16 0	... 15 6
Marseilles	... 16 0	... 15 6
Genoa	... 15 6	... 15 6
London... ...	... .	... 15 6
Hamburg	... 16 0	... 16 0
Trieste	... .	... 17 0
Venice	... .	... 17 6
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May	... 15 3

Rates are unchanged. Market is Steady.

METALS.

As we anticipated the Local Ring has been dissolved and dealers are allowed to buy their wants from any quarters. The goods now held by the Ring and goods bought and still not arrived will be proportionately allotted to the dealers in the Ring or sold and profit distributed amongst the members of the Ring.

Prices in London have considerably advanced and all the dealers are trying to make forward purchases and if telegrams from all quarters reach home makers are sure to put up further ten shillings in prices. To-day's quotations in London for February for Copper are £71-10 and for Yellow Metal English £57-15 and Rex £57-10. We learn that a firm sold 400 bundles "Rex" at £56 15 and 300 bundles Copper at £69-10.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 55 12
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 46 6
Tin Ingots		,, 42 0
Spelter S M M M J G		,, 19 6
Georgshutte		,, 22 8
Copper Ingots K S ...		,, 50
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 62
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	47/48

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is the annual report for last year:—The gross profits of the Company for the past half-year amount to yen 3,487,169,—381, out of which there has been paid : Depreciation of Company's fleet and property yen 957,182,—590, insurance fund yen 477,451,—240, ships' structural repair fund yen 610,927,—090 yen 2,045,560—920, leaving a balance of yen 1,632,256.—484, including yen 190,648,—023, brought forward from the last account. The directors now propose that yen 72,080.—423 be added to the reserve fund, raising it to yen 2,778,331.—789 ; and what yen 59,465.—090 be allowed as directors' and auditors' fees. From the remainder the directors recommend, a dividend at the rate of ten per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,100,000.—000.

The balance, yen 400,710.—971, will be carried forward to the next account.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—630 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 1 case twist, P N Mehta and Co ; 460 cwts coir yarn, V Harridas ; 504 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 81 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 100 bales gunnie cuttings, D Oomersey.

City of Madras s—5,100 cwts oil cakes, Allen Bros and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—190 cwts oil cakes, Allen Bros and Co ; 100 cwts cashewnuts, G Sojpal.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 30 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 6 bales skins, R Moloobhai ; 4 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co ; 30 bales aloe fibre, Allen Bros and Co ; 3 bales woollen carpets, G Suchidina and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Anandrao and Co ; 4 bales woollen carpets, A Currim.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindoo s—325 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Himalaya s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Luzon s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Circassia s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Himalaya s—2 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Circassia s—60 bales twist, Swadeshi Mills and Co; 15 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tyning Home s—7,818 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz.

Hindoo s—16,007 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar ; 10,001 cwts castorseed, T Memraz.

Coronation s—18,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 2001 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ancroft s—60 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, David Sassoon and Co.;

Wooda s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels s—30 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 9,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macdonald s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silksworth Hall s—220 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 6,501 cwts gingellyseed and 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co : 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,512 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Fairport s—6,003 cwts gingellyseed and 201 cwts musterseed, A Blaschek and Co : 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 490 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 8,000 cwts teelseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—707 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 5 pots rosa oil, N Futchally and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 640 cwts oil casks, Bergmann and Hoffmann ; 1 pot rosa oil Volkart Bros.

Wooda s—4,030 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar ; 1,007 cwts myrabolams, T Nursee ; 1,001 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverji and Co ; 110 bales cotton, S Framji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Luzon s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 320 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 350 bales cotton. J A Begbie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dewadker and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Stambaul s—998 cwts linseed J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts, linseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co ; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,250 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts, mowroseed, 1,004 cwts, rapeseed and 2,000 cwts, linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 450 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Moru s—500 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 600 bales twist, E Ebrahim and Co ; 1,000 cwts] onions R E Dada Chanji ; 250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Arcadia s—386 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 35 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 28 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 338 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 1-2 chests opium M Sukhdeodas; 175 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 120 chests opium S J David and Co; 179 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 178 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 550 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 800 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 200 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 500 bales twist S J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Purley s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 75 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 1,007 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 1,600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Vermont s—2,400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Kintail s.—960 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

Moyori Maru s.—1,026 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co., 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Purley s.—375 bales cotton, H. N. Madrdraswalla and Co; 544 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Moyori Maru s.—200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Purley s.—150 bales cotton H N Madrasvalla and and Co; 1,000 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Moyori Maru s.—350 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Kintail s.—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Vermont s.—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Dumbia s—100 bales cotton W Walf and Sons ; 10 bales cotton H Anandrau and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASPINALL—December 24, at Mar Lodge, Simla, the wife of Captain C. F. Aspinall, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.

INNES—December 25, at 7, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of N. M Mitchell Innes, of a son.

LAWRENCE—December 25, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Mr. C. Lawrence, of the Executive Engineers' Office, Presidency Division, of a daughter.

TEED—December 16, at Lahore, the wife of Major A. S. H. Teed, 14th Lancers, of a son.

DEATHS.

HARLEY—Christmas Day, at the General Hospital, Madras, Walter Harley, aged 59.

WISEMAN—December 22, at Woodcot, Ootacamund Elizabeth Eleanor Franklin, widow of the Rev. H. J Wiseman, of Clifton College, and Scrivelsby Rectory Lincolnshire.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 11m. ; Sun sets 6h. 11m. High water, 1-39m., 1-35a. ; Low water, 7 51m. 7-19a.

Pollard Opera Co., "In Town," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim : Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.—S. Johnson.

THE M. D. DEGREE OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.—We learn that Dr. Hubbib Jan Mahomed of Bombay and Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shrigaonkar of Kolhapur have successfully passed the examination for the M. D. Degree of the London University.

THE SHAHPUR KUTIANA RAILWAY LINE.—His Excellency the Governor, writes a Bhownagger, correspondent, after opening the Shahpur Kutiana Railway line, will proceed in his special train as far as Batva. Grand preparations are being made for His Excellency's reception at Junaghad.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. "Shah Amir" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day, 30th instant. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Dumbea" will be closed at General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Saturday the 1st January. Parcel mail for Netherlands-India closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p. m. to-morrow, 31st.

THE GOVERNOR AT JAMNAGAR.—H. E. the Governor, a correspondent writes, is expected to arrive at Jamnagar on the 20th January. Extensive preparations are being made for some days past to accord His Excellency a fitting reception. Roads are being repaired, public buildings are renovated, and the work of decoration and lighting has been entrusted to the Bombay specialist, Mr. Ranchordas, who is well known among Europeans and Parsis in Bombay.

FATALITY IN A CHUNAM MILL.—Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Laxmon Arjoon, a Hindu labourer. Deceased was carrying a bucket of water in a chunam grinding mill last evening, when his foot slipped and he fell on to the belting connecting the mill with an engine. He was carried about four yards along the belting and got caught between the engine wheel and the belting. The engine was stopped and the deceased extricated and removed to hospital where he died last night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BRIDEGROOM INJURED.—In Parel, Bhoiwada, yesterday, Khandia Amruta (28), Hindu, was grinding sulphur and potash on a stone slab to use the powder for fireworks on the occasion of his marriage which was to take place yesterday. While he was grinding the chemicals the stone slab broke into two owing to an explosion and his arm was blown away. Bhagibai, a woman, was standing near him with a child in her arms and she and the child were also injured in the eye and on the back respectively. They were all taken to the hospital where Khandia is detained and the woman and her child were allowed to go.

THE TEETHUL SANITARIUM.—The Teethul Sanitarium, situated on the sea-shore near Bulsar, is growing in favour among the Parsis. During the present Christmas holidays, several prominent Parsis of Bombay have visited Teethul. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., with the Secretary, Mr. Furdoonji Jamsetji Parakh, occupied Mr. Dhanboora's bungalow. Bai Saheb Ghandanbai, widow of Mr. Hormasji Ardasir Wadia, occupied Mr. Bomonji Chothia's bungalow, Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, with a number of friends, had been living in tents pitched on his pleasantly situated land at the Sanitarium.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.—

March of Triumph...	Entry of the Gladistors	J Fucik
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Duet	Excelsior	Balfe
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll
Valse	My Queen	Coote
Selection	The Gaiety Echoes	Caryll and Monck
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.—The Mahomedan citizens of Bombay are busy making costly preparations to accord a fitting reception to His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E, who is expected to return to Bombay by to-morrow's mail steamer. A deputation of the Bombay Anjuman Islam and the deputations that have arrived in Bombay from Aligarh and other places, as well as prominent Mahomedan citizens, will assemble at Apollo Bunder, which will be decorated with flags, banners, and bunting. A deputation of chosen members will proceed on board the mail steamer to welcome His Highness. It is also contemplated to hold a reception in His Highness's honour by the Anjuman-i-Islam.

THE ADAMS WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—The following donations and subscriptions were received during the current year.—The Trustees and Executors of the estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, Rs. 2,000 ; In memory of the late Mr. Cowasji Dinsha Petit, part of the Memorial Fund, raised by the employees of the M. Petit Mill, Rs. 1,000 ; Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy (annually), Rs. 820 ; The Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Bombay, Rs. 500 ; Half Proceeds of a "The Tale of Two Cities" performance by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, at the Empire Theatre, Rs. 400 ; The Trustees of the Ardaseer Hormasji Wadia Charity Funds, Rs. 250 ; In sacred memory of Bai Bhikhaiji F. B. Sethna and Messrs. H. Gill and Co., each Rs. 200 ; Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, annually for one bed, and Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, Rs. 180 ; Messrs. H. A. Wadya, Haji Suleman A. Wahed, "Nothing but Duty (Broach) and the Collector of Bombay for fees of two Concerts at Town Hall, Rs. 100 ; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, various subscriptions as 4th and 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 152 ; In memory of our mother Bai Shirinbai Heeraji Spencer, and In memory of Bai Dinbai Framji Cooper from her husband, Mr. F. C. Cooper, each Rs 51 ; Sir Basil Scott, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Messrs. Wallace & Co., Mr. W. C. Symes, Mr. D. F. Commodore, Messrs. Sanday & Co., Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Major Hildebrand, Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie & Co., The Rajasaheb of Mudhol (through Mr. D. M. Salimath), Mr. Kursondass Hur Govindass. In memory of Mrs. Jaiji Edulji Vachha, each Rs. 50 ; Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Rs. 35 ; In loving memory of dear mother from her loving children, Rs. 30 ; In sacred memory of the Anniversary of Jehangir Dadabhoy N. Mody, Rs 30 ; Messrs. H. E. Procter, H. L. W., H. A. B., The Lodge Islam, B. H. Patnck, Messrs. Prier de Saone, Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., Messrs. The Standard Oil Co., Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., A sympathiser, Mrs. Ruttonji Bomanji, Messrs. Dalals Vakil and Kothawala, (Broach), A. A. Vlasto, and In sacred memory of his dear mother, each Rs. 25 ; Sir Sassoon J. David, Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, Messrs. N. S. Glasebrook, S. B. Broacha, J. C. G. Bowen, E. A. Gell, T. J. S. Edulji M. Dubash, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., P. D. M. Poor Box, Victoria Gardens Poor Box, thro Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmiwala, each Rs. 20 ; In memory of the Birthday Anniversary of dear good brother (Bai D. M. S.) Roj Astad Maha Sharewar, Messrs. W. C. Dunk, A. H. S. A., Hon. Mr. A. Justice J. J. Heaton, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson. Anonymous, Mr. Rahimbhoy Vali Mohamed, Forfeited salary of Anant Gopal, each Rs. 15 ; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Messrs. Laloobhoy Shamuldass, Bhaskerrao Vithaldas, R. W. H., H. L. W., H. Macnaghten, L. Crawford, Mulraj Khatav, R. W. L. D., Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), W. M. Bell, O. M., A. F. Allum, G. Owen Dunn, P. N. Masani, Messrs. John Fleming and Co., M. M. Bottlewalla and Co., S. Rose and Co., Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., Messrs. M. N. Gobhai and Co., Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co., Messrs. Dinshaw Merwan and Co., Mrs. J. P. Nicholson, In memory of Bai Awabai Jamshedji B. Rana, In memory of Bai Cursetbai Shapoorji Jivaji, Miss Hamabai F. Petit, Bai Heerabai J. Petit, Bai Bachoobai M. Sorabji, 1st Presidency Magistrate, Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, Major C. R. Hoskyn, Professor A. L. Covernton, Messrs. G. W. H., W. W. P., A. Westropp, J. Hall, R. and H. B., H. G., P. Glen Messant, J. F. B., J. G., G. F. D. T., W. G., F. B. Y., J. D. Sukhia, F. L. Sprott, G. H. Bwman, A. S., S. J. G., T. Ibakiyama, C. Robinson, Dossabhoy, R. Choksey, P. B. Haigh, Vijbhukhandass Atmaram, Tulsidass, Mody, Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, R. M. Mehta, N. H. Moos, G. N. W., Dady L. Batleebhoy, A. B. Chothia, A. T. Cooper, H. L. Richardson, Currumsey Damji, R. S. Captain, H. M. H. G., P. E. P., R. D. Sethna, Laxmikant, S. Dabholkar, J. D. Inverarity, J. N. Metaxa, Dharamsey, M. Goculdass, Vussonji Khimji, R. H. Hopkins, H. F. Weston, B. H. Howett, Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, each Rs. 10; Companion of the Golden age, Rs. 9 ; Messrs. A. S. Narielwalla, and H. P. Nanvatty, each Rs. 7 ; other subscriptions of Rs. 5 and under ; Seth Cassum M. Mitha, one copper water heater ; Messrs. K. Cooper and Co. Poor Box, Rs. 25; Messrs. Pearse and Co. Poor Box, Rs. 7 ; The Islam Gymkhana Poor Box 0-2-10. Collected through Mr. C. M. Cursetji, during the year :—Mr. R. J. Tata, Rs. 500; Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, and Mr. D. J. Tata, each Rs. 100; Mrs. B. S. Patell, Rs. 80; Messrs. R. D. Sethna and M. P. Kharegat, I.C.S., F. R. Wadia, each Rs. 50; Messrs. K. S. Framji and A. S. Framji, each Rs. 40; Dr. M. B. Kolah, Rs. 35; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, each Rs. 30; Messrs. M. and H. M. Cama, The F. M. Cama Charity Fund, Dr. E. M. Mody, Mrs. N. J. Dady, Mrs. A. S. Narielwala, Mrs. K. D. Shroff, Mrs. J. A. Dalal, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, each Rs. 25; Mrs. N. M. Patell, and Mr. Ardesir Framji, each Rs. 20; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, Rao Bahadoor Chunilal H. Setalwad, Messrs. D. N. Dady P. M. Dalal, Rustom S. Powvalla, Miss. M. N., Banaji, each Rs. 15; Messrs. L. N. B., D. P. Batha, Miss M. F. and Mr. C. F. Wadia, Dr. Framji J. Patell, Mrs. Behramsha Pestonji, Messrs. H. D. Allbless, Peroshaw B. Mody, Dharamsey Morarji Goculdass, H. P. Thakersey J. B. Petit, V. D. T., H. S. C., Cursetji M. Banaji, Cowasji N. Chhoi, Rustomji M. Kooka, Rustomji A. Spencer, each Rs. 10; Mr. N. J. Readymoney, Rs. 8; Messrs. Darashaw and Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash (jointly), Rs. 5.

THE NASIK MURDER.

Further Arrests.

Two more pistols were discovered on Tuesday in connection with the Nasik murder and another arrest effected.

One of the pistols is a single barrel weapon formerly in the possession of Vishnu Kelkar, one of the arrested students, who soon after the murder, threw it into the river. He was subsequently arrested and admitted to the police that he had thrown it in the river. He pointed out the spot where he had thrown it, and after a diligent search the police were able to recover.

The other pistols is of the Browning automatic kind and was traced to the possession of one Sakharam Dadaji Gore who keeps a cloth shop in the town, which was searched and the pistol found in it. He was arrested.

At night a Brahmin student named Balkrishna Janardhan Marathe was brought down from Jalgaon under arrest on a charge of participating in the conspiracy. He was formerly a student at the Nasik High School and had appeared at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University this year.

At a general meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Lakhamsey Nappoo, the following resolution was passed unanimously, and has been forwarded to the Secretary to Government, General Department:—

"That this Association expresses its deep sorrow at the sad news of the dastardly outrage committed by an Indian on Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the able, popular and learned Collector of Nasik, and condemns in the strongest terms the foul crime and its cruel perpetrator and also expresses its deep sympathy with Mrs. Jackson's in her sad bereavement."

POLLARDS' LILLIPUTIANS.

"Florodora."

MUCH of the success of "Florodora" which the Pollard Lilliputian Company put on at the Empire Theatre last night, was due to the great musical talent which this youthful Company possesses, and where many an adult Company has failed in doing justice to Leslie Stuart, the Lilliputians scored an undoubted success. The freshness of the youthful voices added greatly to the charm of the tuneful melodies with which "Florodora" abounds, and with which every theatre-goer is familiar, while the comical element as supplied by Tweedle-punch was greatly enhanced by the fact that it was displayed by one so young, which at the same time relieved the drollery so often apparent in witnessing an old-time favourite. Even Harry Cole—whom the Bombay folk have seen in the same part—at his best, was not more entertaining than little Fred Heintz as Anthony Tweedlepunch, showman, phrenologist, etc. This clever artist excelled himself last night, and was decidedly cleverer than we have hitherto seen him, which is saying a great deal. Miss Ivy Pollard in the comparatively small part of Lady Holyrood, treated us to some more clever acting and singing. Miss Rose McGorlick made a fascinating Dolores, and sang very sweetly. Miss Violet Jones played Frank Abercoed and Miss Irene Finlay, Captain Donegal, and their acting and singing was all that could be desired.

Baby Pollard was a treat as Angela Gilfain, and excelled in her duet with Miss Finlay, entitled "Kiss, Kiss, Kiss." Masters Leslie Donaghey and Freddy Heintz as Cyers Gilfain and Leandro were exceedingly good. The octet were heard to much advantage in "Tell me Pretty Maiden."

To-night the Lilliputians will present "In Town," a musical comedy in which Arthur Roberts made his name and to-morrow night the military musical comedy, "A Gaiety Girl," will be given. Next Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock "Florodora" will be repeated when children will be admitted for half price.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

AMOUNT previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,076, Mr. A. H. Mullen Rs. 20, An Orphan Rs. 20, Mr. H. R. Dunk Rs. 25, W. D. S. Rs. 10, A. S. F. Rs. 5, W. C. H. Rs. 50, Mrs. Dodgson Rs. 5, Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. Rs. 10, A. L. C. Rs. 50, J. E. B. H. Rs. 10, H. C. Rs. 20, Y. W. C. A., Lanauli Rs. 20, O. M. Rs. 20, W. B. Rs. 5, M. T. Rs. 30, E. W. F. Rs. 10, A. K. S. Rs. 10, J. B. Rs. 10, Y. M. C. A. Carol Party Rs. 20, Mr. J. D. Hawkins Rs. 10, total Rs. 3,436.

POLICE NEWS.

THE ARMS ACT CASE.

Kabulis Prosecuted.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the criminal proceedings, instituted by the Bombay Police against Haji Kega Khan and 18 other Kabulis, on instructions received from the detective police of Dehra Ismail Khan. In this case, the accused are being prosecuted for illicit traffic in arms in British India.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. B. D. N. Wadia defended the accused. Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, watched the case on behalf of the police.

Mr. Wadia raised a preliminary point, which occupied some time before its determination. He said he was instructed to apply to the Court to allow the money that had been found on the accused to be used for the purposes of their defence. He contended that there was no section in the Arms Act under which their money could be confiscated. He observed that he could not see what the charge was against the accused. He imagined the charge was one under Section 19 of the Arms Act.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that the money taken from the accused was in the hands of the police. The money had been found in the accused's possession on their arrest being made, and he did not see how the Court could make an order as applied for, especially as the money seized was an exhibit in the case. If the Court chose to take the money, retained by the police as an exhibit, for the purposes of paying it to the defending counsel, that was a matter of questionable legality.

Mr. Wadia challenged the action of the police for having taken the moneys from the accused. He submitted not to allow the accused to have their moneys for their defence would be a very hard case indeed, unless it was alleged by the police that the moneys were part of a theft or was property belonging to somebody else. He repeated there was no section indicated by the prosecution under which the police were taking action.

Mr. Nicholson replied that there was no charge against the accused up to the present.

Mr. Wadia maintained that the police had no right to retain the moneys taken from the accused. He then argued that under Section 51, the accused had been arrested merely on suspicion and certain monies had been found in their possession. Under Section 523, the Court had a certain amount of power to dispose of the property seized on them. The question was one as to whether the Court would make the order that was required. His submission was that the Court had the right to make such order.

Mr. Nicholson pointed out that a number of warrants had been sent to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by the Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan. Those warrants were issued against the accused who were being prosecuted for an offence under the Arms Act. The question was whether the Court would be justified in ordering that a portion of the money seized should be disposed of to enable the accused to conduct their defence after warrants had been issued against them by the Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan for their apprehension. The money, according to the prosecution, was to be used by the accused for illicit purposes.

In replying to these remarks, Mr. Wadia emphasised the fact that accused were the Amir's subjects. They had been arrested in Bombay merely on suspicion and their money had been taken away from them, and to deprive them of the right to make their defence would be the hardest case possible.

The Court admitted the reasonableness of this view and suggested that a sum of Rs. 100 might be deducted from the money seized by the police. That would not prejudice the case against the accused.

Mr. Wadia mentioned the fact that ten gold mohurs had been settled as professional fee.

Mr. Nicholson did not see the need of counsel disclosing the amount of his fee.

The Court then made an order directing the payment of 10 sovereigns to the defending counsel as professional fee from the amount in the hands of the police. Such payment would be made by Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner.

An argument then arose as to the position of the accused before the Court. It was contended by Mr. Wadia that as there was no charge against them on which they could be proceeded against, they having only been arrested on instructions from Dhera Ismail Khan, the Court must discharge them.

The special interpreter engaged translated the warrants received from Dehra Ismail Khan.

On hearing the contents read out the first accused made an explanation in which he stated that the person who had brought such warrants would not be able to say definitely that the accused persons before the Court were the actual persons wanted. There was also a discrepancy between the dates on which their arrest was made and the issue of the warrants.

This accused became visibly agitated and spoke excitedly so much so that he had to be forcibly removed out of the Court into the corridor by two European Police officers.

The Magistrate discharged all the accused who were immediately re-arrested and will be sent for re-trial to Dehra Ismail Khan on the warrants received for their arrest. No bail was allowed.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Before his Worship yesterday ten European seamen belonging to the sailing vessel, "Brilliant," were charged with being absent without leave on the 27th instant, the complainant in the case being Mr. Grant, the Chief Officer of the vessel.

Mr. Saher, Barrister-at-law, prosecuted while Mr. Guzdar, defended the accused. All pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Accused No. 1 said the Captain had given him permission to go ashore about fourteen days ago, and he took that to mean that he could go ashore the whole time the ship was in dock. Accused No. 2 said he had to go ashore as they were not allowed to use the water closets on board. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 admitted having gone ashore without permission. Accused No. 5 said he went ashore to see the shipping master as the Captain had not paid them their wages as had been promised when the ship came alongside the wharf. Accused No. 6 said he had been ashore to buy some clothes. Accused No. 7 said the Captain had given permission to go ashore. Accused No. 8 admitted having gone on shore without permission, and said No. 1 had told him that they had permission from the Captain to go ashore. Accused No. 9 also admitted having gone ashore without permission. Accused No. 10 said he went ashore to buy a suit of clothes as he needed them and he had heard that they could go ashore when they came alongside the wharfs.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced them to five day's simple imprisonment and to forfeit one day's wages.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.

One Baba Tukaram, a Hindu, was charged before his Worship yesterday by Mr. Sorabji Nowroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police with the theft of a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 in cash, belonging to one Jijya Raghunath. It appeared that the accused was boarding with the complainant and during the latter's absence he stole the property and went to the Dadar Station where the police arrested him on suspicion. On enquiries being made it was ascertained that the property belonged to Jijya. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

STEAM LAUNCH COLLIDES WITH A BOAT.

700 Maunds of Salt Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 29.

Information was received to-day by the Port Police that a boat landed with 700 maunds of salt for Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Company was run into by the Customs steam launch "Alert." The crew was saved by the launch. This will entail a loss of Rs. 680 in Government revenue. The accident is said to be due to a rope fouling the propellers, causing the launch to swerve out of her course and strike the boat. The boat was loaded with salt from s. s. "Glencair." The serang of the steam launch tried to reach her, but at high water the boat disappeared.

Weak and Exhausted — Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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Guarantee the absolute purity of all Drugs and Chemicals sold by them.

Physicians can prescribe with every confidence knowing them to be of guaranteed strength.

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ALL UP-COUNTRY ORDERS
FOR MEDICINES, &c., &c.,
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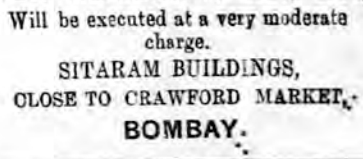
HEADACHE



When You Have a Headache Don't Tie Your Head Up with a Wet Towel but take two of

Trezo Tablets

In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headache in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrine, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains. Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

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COD LIVER OIL.

If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process). Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

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MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

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H. M. S. Redbreast	Lieut Tisdall	Royal Navy
H M S Perseus	Capt F G Bird	R Navy
H M S Proserpine	Capt J T Marshall	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr N Harvey	R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Dick	Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 29.

Amatonga	2093	Webster	W & A Graham & Co
Assaye	4359	Jones	P & O S N Co
Ascot	2786	Booth	T Morrison & Co
Brilliant	3609	Morrison	Standard Oil Co
Britannia	969	Halse	B & H S N Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Barenfels	3466	Engelage	W & A Graham & Co
Begum	2942	Nicoll	T M & Co
Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	P & O S N Co
City of Madras	3048	Macfee	Killick Nixon & Co
Dandolo	3197	Giampello	R Rubattino & Co
Coronation	2375	Waters	W & A Graham & Co
Elizabeth	2876	Fajsach	Ralli Bros
Iran	4066	Peabody	Killick Nixon & Co
Kola	510	Ramage	M M & Co
Kistail	2252	Griffith	T Morrison & Co
Kasara	504	Elton	M M & Co
King Malcolm	2828	Thomas	Antwerp T Morrison & Co
Moshtari	1102	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Majidi	1857	Newly	B & P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Morgon	Turner Morrison & Co
Nadir	2041	Birv	T Morrison & Co
Othello	3327	Webster	J Finlay & Co
Okhla	3435	Lemachand	M M & Co
Orissa	5556	Kedslie	M M & Co
Polunda	723	Barton	Moysten F Blant
Purley	2785	A L Pritchett	
Quarimba	4933	Smith	M M & Co
Sanctoria	2378	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Shah Nawaz	2522	Mitchell	B and H S N Co
Strathgerry	2840	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co
Spondelas	4752	Moss	W & A G & Co
Strathness	2818	Lamont	W & A Graham & Co
Stombaul	1592	Edd	W & A Graham & Co
Tyningham	2363	Jones	W & A G & Co
Umsinga	1839	Robertson Seith	15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Peck	M M & Co
Vorwaerts	3727	Bedney	A L S N & Co
Waroonga	1609	Morrison	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Southville	2265	Hair	Hull	14-12	W & A Graham & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	23-12	J Finlay & Co
D & E Clan Macdonald	3112	Hayward	James		Finlay & Co
N Northwales	2382	Owen	Liverpool	23-12	W & A Graham & Co
U Ancroft	2106	Spresen	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

H W P D

Lhasa	941	Macdiarmid	Karachi	24-12	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont	2723	Hargoses	Kobe	6-1-10	T Morrison & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
4 Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1-1-10	A L S N & Co
5 Luzon	3181	L Randle	Genoa	1-1-10	T Morrison & Co
9 Kybfels	3179	Strycker	Hamburg	31-12	W & A Graham & Co
13 Arabia	4148	Leigh	London	15-1-10	P & O S N Co
16 Wooda	2160	Hughes	L'verpool	29-12	T T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Strathness s	Lamont	Calcutta
	Africa s	Chappell	Kowit, Dec. 17
	Stombaul s	Odd	Venice, Dec. 6
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Dec. 27

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Strathgarry s	Stanhope	Calcutta
	Southville s	Hair	Hull and Manchester
	Shah Ameer s	Pigot	Mauritius

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Africa for Persian Gulf.

" Dumbea for Noumea, etc.

" Stombaul for Genoa.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 28th instant, at 4 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marq. Baoquehem, left Trieste on the 25th instant and is due here about the 15th January 1910.

IMPORTS.

S S Africa 1,302 tons, Captain F Chappell arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo.

FROM DUBAI.

1 specie.

FROM BUSHIRE.

7 carpets, 359 gum, 153 skins, 6 attarees 1 salab. 11 linseed, 37 poppyseed, 7 razzinah, 4 shekerook, 10 cotton, 2 wetdates, 199 rose water, 14 almonds.

FROM KOWIT.

12 specie, 6 fishmows, 2 fish.

FROM BAHRIN.

2 piece goods, 3 skins, 3 pearls, 21 species, 1 carpet, 20 sharkfins.

FROM BUNDERABBAS.

1 specie, 202 assafotida, 2 carpets, 24 rose buds, 6 shah jeera, 77 pesta, 63 almonds, 125 rassins, 6 wool, 4 attaree, 9 gaidon.

FROM MUSCAT.

20 pomeyranuts, 25 wetdates, 1 piece goods, 996 drydates, 12 sharkfins, 58 dryfish.

FROM KARACHI.

19 goat skins.

FROM DWARKA.

1 specie, 17 cummenseed, 60 grain.

FROM VERAWAL.

11 garlic, 15 wool, 13 nesotur.

S S Strathness 2,818 tons, Captain J Lamont arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with cargo of 6,654 tons coal.

S S Stombaul 1,592 tons Captain O Odd arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Venice with balast.

Curious reports of a possible clue to the death of Andree and his companions, who sought to reach the North Pole by balloon in 1897, are published in the Berlin "Tageblatt." It is stated that a Catholic missionary working among the Eskimos in the lands lying North of Canada reported to his Bishop that he found a tribe whose members told him that some years ago they saw a "white house in the sky" which came to earth near them. The Eskimos said that they found in the "white house" two half-starved white men whom they fed and nursed. In spite of their care the men died. The Eskimos also stated according to the missionary, that they used part of the white house (presumably the car of the supposed balloon) to store ropes in. The missionary intends to make further investigation.

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J. BEGBIE,
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All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1909.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the President of the present session of the Congress, belongs, we are told in a newly issued sketch of his career, to an ancient and much respected family of emigrant Brahmins from Malwa, resident at Mirzapur, Allahabad and Benares. Born at Allahabad in 1862, he was privately educated in Hindi and Sanskrit and then at the local Pathasala, matriculating at the District School, he joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and graduated B.A. in 1884. During his collegiate career he is said to have shown signs of future greatness, and Principal Harrison is known to have been deeply impressed with his abilities and earnestness. He began life as an English teacher in his old school, but his inclinations appear to have lain outside school work and he took his first step on the ladder of politics at the first Congress at Calcutta where "the calibre and character of the future patriot" were disclosed. Then we learn Raja Rampal Singh, a Talukdar of Oudh, who founded and for some time edited the *Hindustani*, impressed by Madan's independence, enthusiasm and moderation, offered him the editorship of his journal. He was then twenty-five years of age, but the change "was a fortunate one, for it won a sincere worker for the nation, who would otherwise have been lost to the Educational Department of the Provincial Government." For two and a half years Madan Mohan remained a journalist, then took to the law and became a Pleader of the High Court of Allahabad in 1892. But politics still attracted him and he assisted in inaugurating the Hindu Samaj of Allahabad, a socio-political association, which was started with the object of drawing closer together the bonds of union amongst the Hindus of different castes and provinces, promoting education in the vernacular, reforming social abuses and representing the wants and wishes of the Hindus, in matters affecting them, to the Government whenever necessary. He took an active part in municipal affairs and became Vice-Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board, subsequently being elected to the Local Legislative Council. He has since been re-elected under the new Act. As a member of Congress, the Pundit has attended every sitting since 1886 and has spoken at each one of them—a "dispassionate politician, but Congressmen know how well he can rise to the occasion when he is stirred to the depths by righteous indignation." Though an enthusiastic supporter of the Congress, he is strongly opposed to students busying themselves in politics, and has on several occasions expressed himself very forcibly on the subject. He believes in the mission of Britain in India and, therefore, wishes for "a mutual rapprochement between the rulers and the ruled." A highly religious man, he sets apart a fixed time daily for meditation, and though by some accounted a Conservative, is a broad-minded, progressive man whose influence properly directed should be for good with his associates in the Congress and beyond.

Mr. Keir Hardie's "India." Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S. (Retired), who formerly served in this Presidency, the other day read a paper before a learned society in London on the subject of Mr. Keir Hardie's book on India. He explained that he did not wish to impugn the the author's bona-fides, but he could not acquit him of the charge of culpable negligence. His book from beginning to end is "a diatribe against his fellow-countrymen in India. He can find nothing in their work in the East. Even where their procedure is *prima facie* harmless or even beneficial, its underlying intention is in his eyes fraught with selfishness. Whenever he draws a comparison between Native Indian and British Indian rule, the contrast is always made to tell against the latter by the simple method of misstating, or omitting to state its best characteristics." It has been said that statistics can be made to prove anything, and observed Mr. Moore, this is doubly true when they are compiled with such childish inaccuracy, as to not infrequently vitiate Mr. Keir Hardie's figures and statements. As Mr. Moore observes, the writer is a man of standing, the late leader of the Independent Labour Party in Parliament. He originally wrote his book in the form of letters to the *Labour Leader*, a newspaper which claims to circulate among the working classes of England. It was, therefore, all the more incumbent on him to be careful that his statements were fair to all parties and thoroughly tallied with facts, when his position and his public, most of whom had no first-hand knowledge of India were considered, Mr. Keir Hardie might have spent his time in India more profitably, and we agree that if his book has any influence, it can only be to delay that union of hearts between race and race, so much to be desired in the interests of India and the Empire. Mr. Moore deals with Mr. Hardie's statements seriatim and puts a nail through each one of them and fastens it down to the counter. As to his allegation that at no period in India's history has there ever been such a regular soaking drain upon its people as now, Mr. Moore points out, that interest is generally supposed to benefit the person to whom it is paid in return for the loan of his capital. Apparently, Mr. Keir Hardie considered that this general rule should be abrogated in some way in favour of India. As a matter of fact, what Indians do benefit by, is the expenditure in India of British capital. And in proof of this, reference is made to the flourishing and populous canal colonies in the Punjab and Sind, to the millions of Indians who travel over the ever-increasing network of Indian railways and to the thousands of labourers employed in Indian tea-gardens, Indian mines, Indian mills and on these same Indian railways being thereby withdrawn from the over-crowded calling of agriculture. The fact is, remarked Mr. Moore, Mr. Keir Hardie's statement that India is not benefited by the interest she pays for capital borrowed, was inspired by Socialism. According to the thorough-paced Socialist, all interest on investments is robbery, being unearned incremement. But the fact remains that Indian investors might have furnished more of the capital required for the purposes enumerated, had the rate of interest been higher. Three and-a-half per cent. does not attract them. But by paying low rates of interest, Government has been able to devote its surpluses to reducing taxation and to carrying out works of public utility, and in this way British capital has not resulted in a drain on the resources of the people of India, but in a direct alleviation of the burden of taxation borne by them.

Mr. Moore selected one of the earliest gems in Mr. Keir Hardie's books which runs: The Indian tax-payer has to pay in taxes and local cesses "not less than 75 per cent. of the harvest," and then a few lines further on, "From time to time revenue charges are revised so that the Government may obtain the last penny which can be wrung from the over-weighted peasant. Increases of 30 per cent. are common and there are many on record of 50, 70 and even 100 per cent." Well, exclaimed Mr. Moore, "I have heard a tale of an eminent philanthropist which I didn't believe, that his income was nothing a year, on which he lived, giving away the surplus in charity. According to our author, this is often the position of the Indian cultivator; for clearly if a man starts by paying Government 75 per cent. of his harvest—that is his gross produce—and then has his payments increased by 50, 70 or even 100 per cent., he must in his last and worst state be paying over to Government, not only all his harvest, but something more in addition." Mr. Moore gave his audience a number of actual facts and figures and was able to show that the average revenue demand throughout the country is less than Re. 1 4as. per acre, the total revenue demand for all British India being in round figures three hundred million rupees and the total area of crop two hundred and fifty million acres, while the average incidence of land revenue on gross produce per acre is from six to ten per cent. In some districts the incidence is higher, but that is the average throughout British India. Further, Mr. Moore was able to expose the absurdity of speaking of "perpetual poverty" in connection with a country which grows nearly all the jute in the world, the best rice, the best tea and the best indigo; that can point to teeming oil-wells and widespreading sugar-cane fields; and that is one of the chief contributors to the world's stock of cotton and of wheat. Mr. Moore, having served in the Revenue Department, is well qualified to handle Mr. Keir Hardie's volume and does so with such admirable effect as to leave it absolutely in rags—not a whole page worthy to survive even as the record of a flying visit to India.

Legal Delays. The fact that the English High Court is not sufficiently large to deal with the business which comes before it, has at last been officially recognised by a Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons which recommends two additional Judges for the King's Bench Division. How the matter has been allowed to remain unsettled so long is a thing which has sorely puzzled all connected with the Courts. At the beginning of this year the Bar Council expressed itself clearly on the point by passing a resolution to the effect that "it has become definitely apparent and will become more so, that the number of King's Bench Judges is insufficient for the work which they are now called upon to attempt to do if they are to remain unassisted. They are always working at the highest pressure and yet they are always in arrears." In 1907 the present Lord Chancellor said in the House of Lords: "In many instances the delay of justice is almost equivalent to a denial of justice," and Lord Alverstone is of the same opinion. As proof of the state of congestion of the Courts is the fact that several Judges now make a practice of sitting for an extra half hour each day and sometimes even longer. At the present period the average lapse of time between setting down for trial and actual trial in the King's Bench Division is from three to four months. Yet that is a severe strain upon the patience of litigants, and far from that state of bliss hoped for by the Lord Chancellor, when a case set down one day might be heard the next. Unless there is a decline in the volume of litigation, speedier trial than is now possible must not be expected without an addition to the Bench, and the signs of the times are against any such decline. The lists show that during the past ten years the number of Common Law actions has steadily increased, until at the beginning of the present term it stood at 1,032. While the term has been in progress cases have been added almost as quickly as they have been disposed of, so that a considerable body of arrears must necessarily be carried over to Hilary Term.

There are, however, other causes at work, besides the greater number of cases, to cause delay, and chief of these is the greater stubborness shown in contesting cases as compared with a few years ago. Many cases last a whole week and one occupying a fortnight is by no means uncommon and such cases must severely disturb the even tenour of business. Moreover, while having to cope with this growing impediment, the Common Law Judges have been called upon to perform many additional duties. Bankruptcy matters, election petitions, and Railway Commission cases have gradually been relegated to them, and thereby the time available for ordinary Common Law actions has been curtailed. Lastly, there is the Court of Criminal Appeal, which provided fifty days' work for three Judges last year. That means that this new tribunal deprives the King's Bench Division of one of its Judges for the greater part of a working year. The recommendation of the Joint Committee of the two Houses, does not, however, lay down the increase as permanently necessary. The extra judgships are to be of a semi-permanent character, that is, when a vacancy occurs it is not to be filled up without the express sanction of Parliament and since there are now several Judges who can claim retirement the effect of the recommendation of the Committee may be very short in actual practice. The Joint Committee anticipate, however, that, before anything of the kind occurs, such reform will have been made in the circuit system as will compensate for any reduction. What direction such reforms will take remains to be seen. But it is clear from the report of the Joint Committee that they are unfavourable to the plan of relieving Judges on circuit by the appointment of Commissioners, and in legal quarters they have strong support in that attitude, the opinion being expressed that to co-opt Barristers as Judges is neither satisfactory to litigants nor consonant with the dignity of the Bench. The increase in the Bench asked for is certainly not a very serious matter. The cost of the Bench already is £164,000 a year in salaries of Judges and an extra £10,000 would hardly hurt the country while it would more than save that sum to litigants and would enormously expedite business, and it is to be hoped the recommendations of the Committee will be put into effect.

A branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, will be opened at Rangoon next week.

Mr. R. E. Younghusband, C. S. I., Commissioner of Lahore, now on leave, has applied for permission to resign the Indian Civil Service.

The Maharaja of Burdwan was "At Home" on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall grounds, Lahore. The Lieutenant-Governor attended the party.

It in alleged that following the Patiala State prosecutions the Government of India are now anxiously concerned regarding the existence of an anarchist conspiracy discovered in Kashmir State territory and that numerous arrests may shortly be expected.

The "John O' Scot" steamer which hitherto has done duty as a shallow draught boat for bringing river cargoes over the bar at Basra to the ocean going vessels, has arrived at Karachi as a novel enterprise with a cargo of 500 tons of dates. She probably proceeds to Bombay with the balance of any unsold cargo.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal appoints a Finance Committee for the discussion of the draft Financial Statement and making recommendations. The Committee will consist of twelve members, six being nominated by Government and six elected by the non-official members of Council.

The German torpedo-boat G171 has beaten the speed record for the German Navy with a speed of 34.62 knots an hour. The previous record was held by torpedo-boat V164, with 34·45 knots.

The two Zeppelin airships, with which it is intended to maintain a regular passenger service along the banks of the Rhine, have been insured at Lloyd's. The two airships are each valued at £30,000. The policy covers all risk of accident during a period of twelve months.

The foreman of the jury at a London inquest has made an interesting suggestion regarding motor vehicles. "A bar should be placed in front of the radiator," he said, so that a person run into could clutch it. The radiator is always hot, and a person endeavouring to save himself cannot cling to it.

The British War Office hopes to give practically the whole of the Territorial Army some useful training upon a novel principle next year. Broadly speaking, what it is desired to discover is how far the force as it exists at the present time is in a position to resist a sudden raid upon British coasts by a hostile foe. It is hoped to obtain the co-operation of the fleet in these operations, while regular troops will be employed to represent the invaders. Active service conditions will be observed during the whole of these operations, and every arm of the Territorial service will be called into operation. Leading British Generals will act as umpires, and the War Office expects to obtain a mass of information that will be of the greatest future value while the weak spots in the organising of the force will be revealed.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Political Situation in Germany.

BERLIN, December 10.

The speech from the Throne, with which the German Emperor opened the new Session of the Reichstag in person, may be described as Prussian in character; that is to say, it was calm, clear and sober. Its style was quite in keeping with the nature of the programme which confronts the legislature, and which will demand the serious consideration of all parties.

Just as Germany was the first of the Great Powers to come forward, nearly a generation since, with a programme of social reform calculated to counteract the various existing evils, so it has never rested since that period (1881) from further endeavours in this direction. And now another important forward step is about to be taken. The various schemes of insurance are to be unified; in addition to those already eligible, large groups of workers, who have not hitherto enjoyed the privilege of State Insurance, such as farm labourers and domestic servants, are to be admitted by the new scheme. Every endeavour will also be made to do something for those still standing without the pale. In the same manner as these important plans point to social progress, the amendments to be made by the Reichstag in the Penal Code and Penal Procedure point to an improved state of civilisation. The demand for reforms of this kind is no new thing; both the Penal Code and the Penal Procedure proved unsatisfactory almost as soon as they were introduced. A great deal of preparatory work had first to be accomplished; in addition to this, the Reichstag inserted so many amendments in a bill introduced by the Government in favour of such reform 13 years ago, that the whole matter ultimately fell through.

At the time of the serious risings in South-West Africa, the German Colonies were the source of considerable anxiety, demanding as they did at the time great sacrifices of blood and money. Of late, however, the Colonies, and especially South-West Africa, have been developing rapidly; the result being that the construction of railways, provided for in the speech from the Throne, seems to be justified, not only from a national but also from an economic standpoint.

All these tasks, which will occupy the attention of the Reichstag during the coming winter, are of great and material importance, and have the advantage of belonging to no special Party. The three great political divisions, the Conservatives the Liberals and the Clericals, will be able to work together on these measures in peace. Neither will it be impossible for the Socialists to join forces in this direction, especially with regard to the Insurance Bill, which is of such importance for the working classes.

Such a co-operation between the various Parties should lead to a reconciliation, more especially between the Conservatives and Liberals. Such a reconciliation is greatly to be desired as, even within the last few days, the Socialists have been enabled to win great victories at the polls, and this chiefly owing to the split between the two great Parties. There is but little doubt that the country will do all in its power to render such a reconciliation possible. Nevertheless, it is anything but certain, that such efforts will bring about the desired result. The fact that, at the very beginning of the Session, the member of the National Liberal Party, selected to fill the post of second Vice-President, refused to allow himself to be elected, is scarcely a hopeful sign. It shows clearly that, for the present at least, the National Liberals refuse to listen to any plan of reconciliation with the parties of the Right. They can scarcely be blamed for this attitude, as they certainly have been very badly treated by the Conservatives; in fact it is not many days since some of the great Conservative papers made this Party the subject of their mirth, which is hardly the manner in which to bring about a better state of feeling. Nevertheless, all hope must not be abandoned that some satisfactory arrangement may be come to between Conservatives, Liberals and Clericals. Although this may not be possible just at present, matters may change before the next General Election.

With regard to foreign affairs, the speech from the Throne was very formal in character. Nevertheless, it is pleasurable to note that our relations with France stand on a better footing and that the peace of Europe is likely to be secured by the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. The speech from the Throne was well received both in Austria-Hungary and in Italy; it also made a good impression in France. We, in Germany, are well aware that the French have never given up the hope of regaining possession of Alsace-Lorraine; consequently, the *Aurore* might have abstained from alluding to this fact in its article dealing with the speech from the Throne. In the introduction to that part of the speech dealing with foreign affairs, the Kaiser spoke of a mighty development of the German people. Such a mighty development should insure all French hopes of reacquiring the territory in question being postponed to a very remote future. For the present it will be to the advantage of both countries to remain on friendly terms with one another; and not to tread on each other's corns. A friendly understanding of this kind has been promoted by the Morocco Agreement mentioned in the speech; the loyal manner in which the spirit of this arrangement has been observed, was quoted by the German Emperor; in like manner it was recently alluded to by M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The fact that the city of Berlin has decided to issue a loan of £20,000,000 has again given the opponents of municipal industrial enterprise an opportunity to critise the results of modern communal policy on municipal indebtedness. They point out that the capital of the German Empire had debts to the tune of 398 4-5 millions of marks on April 1st 1908, making 190 marks per head of the population. The new loan will more than double this burden of debt, when completely issued. If we take a capitation basis, we find that the sum owed by Berlin is, on an average, about 1-3 less than the amount owed by the other large German towns; but, by a stroke of the pen, it is about to become almost the most heavily indebted city in Germany. This has given rise to the question, whether such a state of affairs is not extremely prejudicial to the finances of the capital.

When examining this question, we must not lose sight of the gigantic increase in Berlin's municipal budget; this has risen in the last two years from 160,000,000 to 288,000,000 marks. This additional expenditure is the result of various industrial undertakings on hand. The city already runs its own trams, and is about to undertake the construction of an elevated electric railway. In addition to this, the extremely prosperous waterworks have to be enlarged, in order to meet the increasing consumption of future years. The Berlin water-supply is at present so plentiful, that the authorities are able to supply neighbouring communities on profitable terms. It is the duty of a far-seeing board of directors to acquire in good time the land necessary for the increased supplies of the future. Any plant of this kind is bound to yield good returns as soon as it starts work; it is merely a question as to whether too great a proportion of the interest paid is not covered by the taxes raised.

Till now it has been the custom for municipal works to supply nearly three-quarter of the amount necessary for the redemption of the city debts, and for the payment of the interest on same. They paid the Administration of Capital and Debts 20 7/8 millions of marks, so that there only remained 7 1/5 millions to be obtained elsewhere. As, in addition to this, the net profits amounted to 5 million marks, the inhabitants of Berlin had every reason to be satisfied with the financial results of such enterprise. It is difficult to see why such a satisfactory arrangement should not be continued in the future, as the various means of transport owned by the city pay extremely well. If the city had not snatched at the opportunity, these undertakings would have been carried out by private companies. In addition to this, a bill is being brought forward by means of which a further tax will be imposed on all land, which has been increased in value by the construction of new means of communication. By means of this change in the communal ground taxes, which in the future will be raised on the market value and not on the productive value, a steady increase is to be expected.

The principal objection, consequently, is not based on the alleged uselessness of the intended new undertakings, but on the excessive amount of the loan to be issued. Such a loan, it is asserted, makes too great a claim on the capital market for the requirements of the town. This would be true, if the loan were to be put all at once upon the market. But it has always been the custom of the City of Berlin to secure for itself the right of issuing such a loan years before it is likely to be required: subsequently only a sufficient amount of bonds are negotiated from year to year to meet the immediate requirements of the enterprise in question. The reason why the present loan is so high, is that the works to be undertaken will prove very expensive, and because the State now insists on all cities covering their requirements in the future by means of heavy emissions at long intervals. Naturally the amount of the municipal debt will have greatly decreased by the time the final issue is put upon the market, and this owing to the fact that at least 1 1-2 per cent. must be redemed annually.

Despite the gradual increase of its municipal debt, caused by the fact that such moneys are devoted for purposes of future extension, the financial position of the city of Berlin is rather improving than deteriorating. It is clear that the great works paid for from the municipal coffers, could not possibly continue increasing as they do without corresponding profits arising from various municipal enterprises. The unproductive expenses consist of the cost of administration, amounting to 15 million marks, educational expenditure, reaching 26 million marks, charitable bequests to the poor, amounting to 15 million marks; in addition to this there is a sum of 10 million marks, spent on infirmaries, 6 1-2 million marks expended on the police administration, and a further sum of 6 1-2 million marks, incurred for street lighting and cleaning. All these figures refer to the year 1908. To these sums must be added 17 million marks, expended on municipal buildings in which the various enterprises of the city were administrated. Of course this latter sum represents an asset in the finances of the city.

It is important to note that the City of Berlin, i. e, its Aldermen and Common Council have not allowed themselves to be influenced by these frequently expressed popular warnings concerning a too great increase of municipal undertakings; on the contrary, they have not hesitated to proceed with all such works as have been deemed essential, and as cannot will be postponed, and have obtained the money for this purpose by pledging the credit of the German capital. Despite this fact, Berlin can continue to be what it has been in the past, one of the least heavily taxed cities in Germany.

L. ASCH.

KING SOLOMON'S COFFERS.

The English Searches at Jerusalem.

Mr. Clarence Wilson, one of the members of the remarkable party excavating near Jerusalem, has returned to London determined to maintain the mystery of the search for the wonders of King Solomon's Temple, the Ark of the Covenant Aaron's rod and the seven-branched golden candle-stick which contrary to Palestine experts, some people believe to be buried in the neighbourhood of the city.

Mr. Clarence Wilson purchased a new yacht in which the party voyaged to Palestine, and the rest of the syndicate (whose careers are given below) subscribed handsomely to the cost of excavation besides giving their assistance on the spot.

The moving spirit of the enterprise was in the first instance a Finnish engineer who claimed to have found in the Talmud (code of the Jewish law) a cryptogram affording a clue to the hidden treasure of King Solomon's Temple. Having obtained the necessary permits from the Turkish Government, who detached two members of the Turkish Parliament to act as supervisors, the syndicate started work about three months ago near the Pool of Siloam.

After employing sixty men for three months in excavating, the syndicate is apparently no nearer a solution of the cryptogram. They have explored chiefly waterways and wells hewn by the ancient Israelites and now filled with rubbish hoping to find some hidden passage to the tombs of the kings of Judah. If they find nothing else it appears probable that they may restore to the people upon that side of the city an ancient water-supply.

Mr. Wilson is the brother-in-law of Lady Sarah Wilson, and owner of immense properties in Australia, which he inherited from his father, Sir Samuel Wilson, former M. P. for Portsmouth. Other members of the expedition now in England are Mr. Robert (Robin) Vivian Duff, lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, husband of Lady Juliet Duff, daughter of the fourth Earl of Lonsdale, heir of Mr. Assheton-Smith, with a house in Portland-place and another at Vaynol Park, Bangor; and the Hon. Cyril Ward, brother of Lord Dudley, who narrowly escaped death as midshipman in H. M. S. "Victoria," and married five years ago the Baroness de Brienen, a young and beautiful Dutch heiress.

There still remain in Jerusalem, Captain Montague B. Parker of the Grenadier Guards, brother of the adventurous Earl of Morley, who as Lord Boringdon, spent so much time in travel among the islands of the South Sea; the Hon. Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Foley.

Following upon the recommendation of the New York State Insurance Department in favour of the criminal prosecution of the president and directors of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, Mr. George P. Sheldon, the president of the company, has been removed from that position and has been indicted before a grand jury on a charge of grand larceny. He is alleged to have appropriated moneys of the company amounting to dols. 1,000,000 (£200,000) or more. Mr. Sheldon is lying critically ill at his home at Greenwich, Connecticut.

THEFT OF NAVAL PLANS.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

Culprit Committed for Trial.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The arrest has taken place of a draughtsman, named Knowlden, of the torpedo-ship "Vernon" and has led to the seizure in his house of eighty drawings and plans of the most confidential nature, the possession of which would have revealed to anyone the results of the whole of the labour done towards perfecting wireless telegraphy in the British Navy. The seizure also included five shipbuilding plans.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Knowlden has been committed for trial,

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

A "Liberal" Russian-Bureaucracy.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AND THE JEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Churchill, in his election address, said that the perils of Protection and domination by the Lords must be viewed together. The reactionaries were alarmed at the growing influence of labour and are aiming at a double event, gambling with the rights and freedom of the nation, and are running a terrible risk to win a tremendous prize and complete the paralysis of democracy through its politics and its industry. Mr. Churchill foreshadows a scheme of insurance against sickness and unemployment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Portsmouth, threatened to publish the scandals in the Navy if things were not improved.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Salisbury, referring to the projects of reforming the House of Lords mentioned on the 22nd instant, said that a self-elected body of superior persons was no reform at all. He did not believe the people would give the Lords greater powers than they had ever claimed.

Lord Rothschild, speaking at Stepney, was interrupted during the meeting which was of the nosiest description. He said he did not wish to shirk taxation, but he objected to the new Russian Bureaucracy which the Government was seeking to introduce. He hoped the Jewish electors would remember the vista held up by Mr. Lloyd-George when he referred to the expatriation of the Philistines.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Rugby, said that the House of Lords was not singular in having unworthy members. He remembered three Members of the House of Commons being sentenced to penal servitude,

MR. BALFOUR'S HEALTH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Balfour has completely recovered,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The *Empire's* London correspondent wires on Wednesday:—"The active part which is being taken, in the elections, by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is the subject of universal comment. The Member for West Birmingham, despite his feeble health, is scattering letters broadcast among Tariff Reform candidates and this activity is generally contrasted with the complete silence which is maintained by Mr. Balfour. Sheffield is likely to furnish a surprise on polling day and I have every reason to believe that several Liberals will be returned for the city. The so-called Peers' campaign threatens to end in a fiasco. The Noble orators are being seen everywhere, but find it almost impossible to secure uninterrupted hearing."

THE GLADSTONE CENTENARY.

Celebration in London.

BULGARIAN TRIBUTE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The papers publish articles on the Gladstone centenary to-day, comparing past and present Liberalism.

There are numerous gatherings in London. Wreaths have been placed on his statue and tomb, including one silver wreath brought by the Bulgarian deputation.

The celebrations are general throughout Bulgaria and Greece.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER RESIGNS.

The Lynch Steamer Concession again.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 29.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Grand Vizier has resigned. The reason is not stated, but there has been growing dissatisfaction since the attempt to upset him over the Lynch Convention nearly succeeded in the Chamber.

NEW PARIS CITY LOAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The French Chamber has authorised a City of Paris Loan of £36,000,000 sterling for the embellishment of the City and for sanitation.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Building Syndicate Forming in Switzerland.

ANGLO-FRANCO-RUSSIAN INTERESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

In the French Chamber a Deputy drew attention to the formation, at Glarus in Switzerland, of a Syndicate under the auspices of the Deutsche Bank, consisting of five Germans, four Frenchmen, one Austrian and two Swiss, with a capital of ten million francs, to construct the continuation of the Bagdad Railway with the co-operation of the Ottoman Bank. It was intimated that this indicated the imminence of considerable call on the resources of French capital.

M. Pichon replied that he continued to watch the negotiations and conferred with Britain, Russia and Germany. M. Pichon made it clear that French support depended on equitable Anglo-Franco-Russian participation. The basis was that the French share was equal to that of the most favoured among the participants.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WAYS IN ENGLAND.

Royal Commission's Report.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Royal Commission on Canals and Inland Navigation has reported in favour of the establishment of a Waterway Board with large powers for extending and improving canals and so link the midlands with the principal ports. The estimated cost is £17,500,000 to be partly defrayed by the State.

THE KHARTOUM RAILWAY

Section to be Opened at Once.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

A telegram from Khartoum states that the railway is to be opened for 150 miles south of Khartoum on the 1st of January. Construction further south is being continued at the rate of a mile daily.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS OF MADRAS.

Agitation for Separate Electorate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

The Indian Christian Association celebrated Association Day this morning by holding a convention at the Y.M.C.A. The chair was occupied by Dewan Bahadur N.Subramanyam, President of the Association, and the first paper read was on Indian Christians and the Reforms by Mr. M.D. Devadass Pillay. He dealt with the history of the Councils Act and admitting that it was their fault for eschewing politics in being left behind where representation on the Council was concerned, they should now press their claims. One of their chief functions was to interpret the European to the Indian and bring the Indian into closer touch with the European.

A discussion followed and the chairman said that what they ought to aim at was to get the Indian Christian community recognised as a distinct community with a separate electorate for that purpose. It would be a good thing if Catholics and Protestant Christians united.

The next paper read was the attitude of the Indian Christians towards the National movement.

CULTIVATION OF FOREIGN COTTON.

Result of the Trials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

A report on the progress of Agriculture during 1907-09 has been published, the main details of which are well known and hardly justify repetition. Mr. Mollison notices with regret that in 1909 no sowings of Egyptian cotton have been made in Sind on account of difficulties of water-supply. Some promising results have been obtained from trials of American and Combodia cottons in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. The trials with Egyptian cotton in the Punjab have not yielded any satisfactory results, but American cotton did very well in the United Provinces.

THE DHARWAR REEFS MINE.

Disappointing Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

The Dharwar Gold Fields is not the eldorate one expected it to be when mining exploitations commenced, says the *Pioneer*. The Champion Reefs Gold Mining Company's option blocks are proving disappointing. Most of the work of the past year has been carried out at a depth of 500 ft. on an inclination of the reef. The resident Engineer states that the reef at that depth maintains the strong character disclosed in the upper levels, but although consistently auriferous, it has not much tendency to yield higher values, the average over the total distance driven being 3¼ dwts, for a width of 22 inches. At times high assays have been obtained, but these, as hitherto, are generally confined to isolated places and no continuous runs of payble ore for any considerable length have been encountered. At two points sinking is now proceeding down to the 700 feet level and it is hoped that at that depth some success will be met with. If, however, no improvement in the value of the reef is then found, it is proposed to close down all operations on the property and relinquish operations.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Partition Resolution.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 29.

The Congress met to-day at a quarter to twelve. The following resolution was moved by Bhupendra Nath Bose:—"This Congress earnestly appeals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India not to treat the question of the Partition of Bengal as incapable of reconsideration but to take the earliest opportunity so to modify the said Partition as to keep the entire Bengali speaking community under one and the same administration. This Congress humbly submits that the rectification of this admitted error will be an act of farsighted statesmanship. It will restore contentment to the Province of Bengal, give satisfaction to the other provinces and enhance the prestige of His Majesty's Government throughout the country. This Congress appoints Messrs Surendra Nath Banerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose to proceed to England as a deputation to lay the question of the Partition before authorities and the public there."

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, in moving the Partition Resolution, said that to Bengalees the question of the Partition was of perennial interest and the Bengalees would not rest until the line dividing them was thoroughly shifted. He then narrated how East and West Bengal were differently treated by the two Governments and the evils due to the partition. Continuing, he said even the Secretary of State admitted it to be a blunder and carried in the teeth of the opposition of the Bangalees, but all the same it would not be rectified for fear of losing prestige. But according to Mr. Bose, prestige would enhance if the partition were removed.

Mr. Ekanbara Iyer, of Madras, in supporting, said it is not a provincial grievance but a national grievance as the result of partition would show. In his opinion the partition led to anarchism.

Mr. Parmiswarilal of Behar, in supporting the resolution, observed that it was believed by many that mere constitutional agitation alone would not solve this question. The Partition had given rise to the Extremist party and history would decide whether that party was for the good or evil of the country. The Resolution was carried.

Mr. Gokhale moved the following resolution:—"This Congress expresses its great admiration of intense patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice of the Indians in the Transvaal, Mahomedan and Hindu, Zoroastrian and Christian who are heroically suffering persecution in the interest of their country and are carrying on their peaceful and unselfish struggle for elementary civil rights against heavy and overwhelming odds. This Congress offers its warmest encouragement to Mr. M. K. Gandhi and his brave faithful associates, calls on all Indians, of whatever race or creed, to help them unstintedly with funds and in this connection the Congress begs to convey to Mr. R. J. Tata its high appreciation of the patriotic instincts which have inspired his munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 to his suffering countrymen in South Africa in their hour of need and trial, This Congress begs earnestly to press upon the Government of India the necessity of prohibiting the recruitment of indentured Indian labour for any portion of the South African Union and of dealing with the authorities there, in the same manner in which the latter deal with Indian interests so long as they adhere to the selfish and one sided policy which they proclaim and practice, persist in their present course of denying to His Majesty's Indian subjects their just rights as citizens of the Empire. The Congress protest against the declaration of responsible statesmen in favour of allowing the self-governed colonies in the British Empire to monopolise vast undeveloped territories for the exclusive white settlement and deems it its duty to point out that the policy of shutting the door in their territories and denying the rights of full British citizenship to all Asiatic subjects of the British Crown, while preaching and enforcing the opposite policy of the open door in Asia, is fraught with grave mischief to the Empire and is as unwise as it is unrighteous."

Mr. Gokhale in moving this resolution on the Transvaal traced the history of the agitation and suffering of Indians in South Africa and said four facts were prominent in this struggle. The condition of Indians in South Africa deteriorated. Theirs was the cause of right and justice. Indians had done nothing unworthy in the struggle and Indians were struggling not for themselves but for the honour of India. Mr. Gokhale next made a threefold appeal. First to Parliament to follow a policy of righteousness, not to make Indians subjects of subjects of the King. Secondly, he appealed to the Government of India to keep the interest of Indians there intact and to follow the policy of retaliation, and thirdly he appealed to the people of India to supply the Indians in Natal with the sinews of war.

Mr. Deep Narayan Singh, in seconding, observed that it was their duty to record their indignation at the sinful negligence of the British Government in this matter.

Mr. G. A. Natessan of Madras was of opinion that if it was not removed the unrest would grow worse.

Malik Girdharilal of the Punjab also supported it.

Mr. Rajjgopal Naidu of Natal in supporting said that he was born there and had been living there with his family in a land where the majority of their fellow colonists were hostile. They are doing their best to persevere, but India must also help. In conclusion he urged upon his hearers to do their utmost to stop recruiting Indian labour for South Africa.

Mr. Panday of South Africa said that in Natal no Indian boy under fourteen is allowed to attend Government schools. After describing the hardships, he said unless India would come to their aid they would be a broken hearted community,

Mr. Polak also eloquently supported it narrating individual cases of oppression after which the resolution was carried.

After the Transvaal Resolution was carried, Mr. Surendranath Bannerji made a stirring appeal on behalf of the Congress for funds in aid of the Transvaal Indians. The appeal was readily responded. Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani led the way by offering her gold bangles and promised Rs. 50; Rai Harnam Das paid Rs. 5,000. Money in notes, gold and silver coins began to pour in from all parts of the Hall and in half an hour about Rs. 12,000 were collected and promised.

Mr. Chowdhury moved the following resolution.—"That having regard to the grave risk of injustice in the Government action based upon ex-parte and untested information and to the sufficiency, for reasonably preventive and punitive purposes, of other provisions on the Statute Book of the country, this Congress urges upon the Government the repeal of the old Regulations relating to deportation, and prays that the persons who were last year deported from Bengal be set at liberty without further detentipn or be given an opportunity to meet their charges, if any, that may be against them and for which they have been condemned unheard."

Mr. Dixit seconded and Mr. Krishna Roy supported, after which it was carried.

Lala Sungamlal of the Punjab moved:—"That having regard to the grave dissatisfaction caused by the operation of the Land Alienation and allied Acts, among large sections of the community in the Punjab and elsewhere, this Congress is of opinion that the time has arrived for instituting a thorough and detailed enquiry into the policy and working of the laws restricting alienation of land in provinces where such laws are in operation and urges Government to appoint a mixed Commission of officials and representative non-official Indians to institute an enquiry or to ascertain whether the legislation has really benefited the interests of agriculture and of the class intended to be benefited by it and whether it has given rise in actual operation to anomalies, hardships and disabilities calculated to injure the growth and prospects of the agricultural industry and to cause discontent among any particular class or section of the community."

Two other Punjabi delegates seconded and supported the resolution which was carried.

Mr. Samathi Rajan, of Madras, moved:—"This Congress protests against the continued exclusion of the children of the soil from higher military careers and urges that such careers be thrown open to them. It suggests the establishment of Military Colleges at which Indians may receive the training necessary to qualify them for His Majesty's Commissions in the Army."

Sardar Gurmukh Sing seconded it, after which it was carried.

Mr. Samerth, of Bombay, proposed:—(1) "That this Congress gratefully recognises the efforts that have been made, during the last three years, by the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy to give gracious effect to the policy laid down in the Great Charter of 1858, and reiterated in His Majesty's message of last year, of obliterating distinctions of race in conferring higher offices on the people of India in the Public Service of the country. This Congress, however, is strongly of opinion that in order to carry out this policy effectively the resolution of the House of Commons of 2nd June 1893 should be given effect to and all examinations held in England only, should be simultaneously held in India and in England and all first appointments for the higher branches of the Public Service which are made in India should be by competitive examination only; (2) that this Congress thanks the Secretary of State (a) for his despatch regarding the employment in the superior posts of the Civil Medical Service of qualified medical men not belonging to the Indian Medical Service and earnestly requests the Government of India to take early action in the direction pointed out by the Secretary of State; (b) that in the interest of the public the Medical Service and profession as well for the sake of economy in expenditure, this Congress concurring with previous Congresses, urges the constitution of a distinct Indian Civil Medical Service wholly independent of the Indian (Military) Medical Service.

Mr. Peter Paul Pillay moved that this Congress is of opinion that, having regard to the high prices of foodstuffs the past several years and the hardships to which the middle and the poorer classes in particular are put to, an enquiry by a properly constituted Commission should be instituted by Government into the causes of such high prices, with a view to ascertain how far and by what remedies that evil could be removed or its effects minimised."

Professor Kale of Bombay seconded and the resolution was carried.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and carried:—"That this Congress accords its most cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and calls upon the people of the country to labour for its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of industries capable of development in the country and respond to the efforts of Indian producers by giving preference, wherever practicable, to Indian products over imported commodities, even at a sacrifice."

The President moved the following resolutions which were carried:—

"That this Congress is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps,

(a) to make Primary Education free at once and gradually compulsory throughout the country.

(b) to assign larger sums of money to secondary and higher education, special encouragement being given where necessary to educate all backward classes,

(c) to make adequate provision for imparting industrial and technical education in the different provinces having regard to local requirements, and

(d) to give effective voice to the leaders of Indian Public opinion in shaping the policy and system of education in this country. In the opinion of this Congress the time has arrived for people all over the country to take up earnestly the question of supplementing the existing institutions and the efforts of Government by organising for themselves an independent system of literary, scientific, technical and industrial education suited to the conditions of the different provinces in the country;

(e) That this Congress places on record its sense of regret that, notwithstanding hopes held out by Government that the Executive and Judicial functions were soon to be separated, no effective steps have been taken in the direction, and this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, urges the complete separation of the two functions without further delay;

(f) That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, urges that the Judicial service in all parts of the country should be recruited mainly from the legal profession.

That this Congress expresses its satisfaction that the Secretary of State has recognised that the local self-government scheme of 1882 has not had a fair trial and has pressed on the Government of India the necessity of an effectual advance in the direction of making local, urban and rural bodies really self-governing and it expresses earnest hope that Government will be pleased to take early steps to make all local bodies, from village Punchayats upwards, elective with elected non-official Chairmen and support them with adequate financial aid.

That this Congress, concurring with prevous Congresses, urges (1) a reasonable and definite limitation to state demand on land and introduction of permanent settlement for a period of not less than sixty years in those provinces where short periodical settlements and revisions prevail, as indeed in the opinion of the Congress that is the only means of ameliorating the present unsatisfactory economic condition of the agricultural population, and (ii) a reduction of the annually growing military expenditure which now absorbs nearly one-third of the Empire's revenue leaving an inadequate portion only of the balance available for many an object of popular utility, specially education and sanitation which are yet greatly stained.

That this Congress feels necessary to place on record its appreciation of the services of a few volunteers who have this year done work which is usually performed at every Congress by students ten times their number and who enthusiastically came forward to the take place of students who were compelled to withdraw owing to the Circular issued by the local educational authorities.

In view of the prevalence of serious dissatisfaction among the people of N. W. F. Province with the character of the administration under which they live, this Congress earnestly urges the Government of India to order a public inquiry into the complaints and take steps to remedy the disadvantages under which they labour as compared with the population of the Punjab.

The President in thanking the delegates and the Reception Committee made a stirring and long speech.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The President referred to the work of the Congress during the past years and pointed out to the feeling of national life, which the Congress had created in the country. The work of the Congress was not without result. The Government had heard them in the past and he hoped would hear in the future. The salt-tax has been reduced and the income-tax relaxed. The Congress agitation helped greatly in securing Reforms. Although they condemned the regulations, the Reforms were of great use and the Indian Councils Act gave the people a great power in the administration of the country. The President said he had great faith in constitutional agitation and if they continued constitutional agitation against the regulations they would be altered soon. Constitutional agitation has no defeat, and success was bound to come if they continued this agitation. If they now had defeat, it was nominal and temporary, and success was sure. The question was whether they had carried on agitation with that feeling of earnestness which it needed. In the opinion of the President they had not. They had not made great effort in educating public opinion. The Congress had now given them an excellent constitution and provincial Congress Committees should make strenuous efforts to educate public opinion. In England, Government was carried on according to the wishes of the people. That being so, more public opinion was developed, Government was bound to pay greater weight to it. He regretted that faith in constitutional agitation was shaken and asked the people to get rid of that feeling. Addressing the younger generation the President asked them to rally under the banner of the Congress and continue constitutional agitation. He then referred to the duties of the rulers and the people. The rulers must consider that Indians belong to an ancient race and that English education had instilled new life in them, Events, taking place in other countries have raised an irresistable desire in the Indian mind. Let the rulers look at this in that light and much of the disagreement would disappear. If the attitude of the bureaucracy did not change, there would be more unrest in the country. Indians take the Queen's Proclamation as their guide, and the President prayed that every official, before coming to this country, should read it and act in accordance with it. The President next referred to a feeling of distrust in the rulers. It was bad policy to entertain hostile opinion of a whole community. The Government ought to take the educated classes in its confidence. In the interest of good administration the Government should treat the people with great confidence. Injustice inflicted on a whole community would result in greater evil. The President exhorted the audience to go back to the old faith of co-operation with the rulers. They should devote their energies in the promotion of many other reforms. What was the position of the country? Ignorance prevailed in the land, natural income was low and the people not prosperous and happy. They should encourage Swadeshi, improve sanitation and education. If they devoted themselves to these, they would make the country more prosperous. In conclusion the President condemned the action of the Director of Public Instruction in ordering students not to become Congress volunteers. Students must be taught good politics, but if they were not allowed to come to the Congress they would read newspapers and phamplets and learn bad politics.

The Congress was dissolved at 7 in the night.

The next Congress meets at Allahabad.

Calcutta Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

Both the *Statesman* and *Bengalee* review the presidential speech this morning.

The *Statesman* writes:—"There are two matters in which discussions in the Congress are likely. The first is the representation given to Mahomedans. It is possible that in some provinces the Mahomedan community has received a larger number of members than it can in fairness claim. The other matter which the Congress would do well to treat with great caution is the allegation, so freely made, that the bureaucracy have contrived in the Regulations to neutralise the value of the Reforms. The charge is altogether baseless. The Regulations are in strict accord with the terms of Lord Morley's despatch, though some of the details of the rules of election have been mismanaged apparently through haste and inexperience on the part of the officials concerned."

The *Bengalee* says:—"Pandit Madan Mohan's criticism of the Regulations might be cited as an example. It is so thorough-going and so merciless on the exposure of this bureaucratic achievement that it is not easy to see how it could have been improved upon. The preference shown to the Mahomedan community, separate electorates, the denial of direct representation to non-Moslem sections of the populations, the contemptuous treatment of the non-Moslem graduate, the property qualification, the category of exclusion, the restriction of choice of District Boards and Municipalities, all these were condemned by the President in as thorough-going a manner as they could well have been."

The entire vernacular press is ridiculing the Lahore Congress.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is silent.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Bull-Hunting Misadventure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

It turns out that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had a narrow escape from being killed by a buffalo bull in the Sunderbands. Sir Guy had bagged two and wounded a third which charged him and he failed to stop it from coming to close quarters. The animal tossed him in the air and he luckily fell on soft ground, while the bull, although twice hit by Mr. Meyer, chased two shikaris who had bolted and took one man on its horns and carried him some way, eventually falling dead. The shikari is doing well in hospital and Sir Guy, though badly bruised, has returned to Calcutta and resumed work.

KARACHI-TO-BOMBAY RAILWAY.

Objection of the Rana of Cutch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, December 29.

It is understood that the project of linking up Karachi with Bombay by rail via Cutch, the favoured route long since surveyed, which project was this year recommended to the Railway Board by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce as one of the very few schemes of railway extension deserving immediate undertaking, is frustrated by the unreasoning hostility of the Ruler of Cutch who now apparently owing to the weak attitude of the Government of India, will not allow the line to pass through his territory. The line cannot fail to benefit the people of Cutch in a every conceivable way apart from the consideration that strategical reasons already impose as the garrison of troops at Broach is isolated for want of effective rail communication.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

It appears from the Government Resolution on Public Instruction in Bengal during 1908-09 that the total expenditure from all sources on institutions of all kinds has risen from 110½ lakhs in 1905-06 to 144½ lakhs in 1908-09 and within the same period the expenditure from Provincial revenues has risen from 33 lakhs to 49 5-4 lakhs, while within the last two years there has been an increase of 13 lakhs in the expenditure from provincial revenues. Mr. James, who submitted the present report as officiating Director, has emphasized the need for further provision of funds and for a clearly defined policy in the Department as to the proportion of the total expenditure which the main heads of the education should receive. The number of boys undergoing primary education was about 1,200, these representing 26·5 of the total male population of school-going age.

A contrast has been drawn in the report between the contributions of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipalities to primary schools. The Bombay Municipality spends one and one-third lakhs and possesses 93 schools of its own, whereas the Calcutta Corporation has not a single school of its own and spends only one-fifth of a lakh on primary education. In secondary education the proposals for the improvement is kept in abeyance for want of funds. It is deplored that there is a tendency to prefer bad education in Middle English Schools to good education in Middle Vernacular Schools,

Collegiate and Mahomedan education are making good headway, but Technical education has been hampered for lack of funds. As regards discipline, inthe best sense of the word, it has still to be learnt in many schools, as Mr. James expresses it, there is an acquiescent discipline, that is to say, there is not an active revolt from discipline, but there is not so much as there ought to be of respect for constituted authority and of the true spirit of active co-operation with authority.

LINGAYET CONFERENCE AT BELLARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, DECEMBER 28.

The fifth Session of the Veerasiva Mahasabha began its sittings yesterday under the presidency of Srimanth Rao Saheb Mallappa Basappa, Warad, and continues to-day and to-morrow. There were 1,200 delegates and 6,000 visitors. Amongst those present were the Raja of Punganur, Sir Desai of Vantmari and other Desais,

After the reading of the inaugural addresses by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, the first day's proceedings closed.

This afternoon resolutions were passed, expressing the Committee's sense of horror and abhorrence at the dastardly attempt on the life of Lord Minto at Ahmedabad and at the brutal murder of Mr. Jackson, Collector Nasik. Another important resolution was also passed, expressing the deep sense of loyalty of the Lingayet community to the British Throne and praying the Almighty for permanent British rule in India.

THE GULF ARMS TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

The *Pioneer* writes: "One of the worst features of the arms traffic to the Mekran Coast and the Persian Gulf is that much of the ammunition shipped from Europe consists of cartridges with expanding bullets. The use of the Dum Dum bullet has been forbidden by the British Government and cartridges fitted with it are no longer manufactured. But no such prohibition exists in Afghanistan or the tribal country and our troops will thus be handicapped in any future military operations on the North-West Frontier. So long as Muscat remains an open port and high prices are paid them by middlemen or Pathan traders for modern rifles and ammunition, it will be impossible to stop gun-running altogether, but action might be taken at Home to check the export of cartridges with expanding bullets. Certainly no manufacturers should be allowed to supply these to the Amir when he sends his indents to English firms and no large quantities nominally for sporting purposes should be permitted to leave ports."

TELEGRAPH REORGANISATION.

The New Scheme Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The following Press communique is issued:—"The Government of India have now received the orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals submitted to him for the reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department. The scheme sanctioned includes the introduction of a time scale of pay for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents similar to that in force for the Executive and Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. which will be carried out with immediate effect, the constitution of Telegraph Circles to be administrated by Directors of Telegraphs and certain improvements in the pay and prospects of the Sub-Assistant Superintendents of the General Branch. A resolution on the subject will issue in due course.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE ATROCITY. THE outburst of sorrow among my countrymen, on account of the unspeakable atrocity at Nasik, is of course, perfectly genuine and sincere. There have been the usual expressions of abhorrence and execration, and meetings have been held, where the crime has been warmly and vehemently condemned. But this is not enough. The active co-operation is required of the general mass of the people, and especially their leaders, in the extermination of the odious brood of anarchists who exist in India, to our shame and humiliation. It is due to our honour and reputation, aye, it is necessary for our own well-being and advancement, that the vermin should be destroyed. It aggravates our grief, when we consider that the official who was struck down was simple and modest, generous and kind, that he was studious in his search for the knowledge that might give him an insight into the Eastern mind, and into the history, religion and domestic life of the people of India. The fruits of his studies, published in the papers from time to time, revealed a sympathetic, enlightened and high-minded Englishman. Officials with his thirst for knowledge, at first hand, of the people among whom their lot is cast, are few and far between, they are rarer now than ever; and one might have supposed that Mr. Jackson would have been the last person to excite the passion of even an Indian fanatic. At such a moment, I feel so overwhelmed with shame and indignation that I almost wish I had not been an Indian. It will not do to hang the wretch, and go about our customary business. He must have instigators and accomplices. They must be hunted out of their hiding places. If he is an agent of a secret society, it should be traced to its source. Effectual means should be employed,—I will not specify them—in order to extort a full and true confession from the murderer. Reforms and concessions, however liberal, will have no effect whatever upon anarchism. I have never allowed myself to be soothed by the belief, often expressed by Indian publicists, that a liberal policy will prove its proper remedy. It can only be killed, if at all, by a rigorous application of force. There is needed a policy of close and systematic vigilance, and it should be enforced with firmness and rigour. What usually happens at present is that we are startled by a crime, the excitement caused by it gradually subsides, then ensues an interval of calm and peace, and, finally, the people and the authorities hasten to congratulate themselves on what they fondly imagine to be an improvement in the state of affairs; when, lo, another murder is perpetrated, and the same ground is traversed over again! The repeated assassinations and attempts at murder are a clear demonstration of the futility of a haphazard, unsystematic manner of grappling with the evil. The Intelligence Department of the Police has not yet proved itself equal to the occasion, and the suggestion made for the importation of experts from England or America is worth serious consideration. We have also seen that the revolutionaries do not find it difficult to collect fire-arms and obtain materials for the preparation of bombs. It will be possible, now and again, to evade the vigilance of the Customs House. But the evil may be minimized by an exercise of the utmost vigilance, by a stern punishment of offenders against the Arms Act, and by a strict regulation of the sale of the explosives used in the manufacture of infernal machines. It cannot be insisted too strongly, for the sake of my country, that the best and truest interest of the natives lies in the promotion of peace and order, that the anarchists are the worst enemies of the country, and might do it the greatest harm supposing their power grows, and their diabolical deeds are repeated, who knows but that an explosion might suddenly take place, leading to some promiscuous blood-shed, confounding the innocent with the guilty? But this is a remote contingency which Heaven forbid!

AGE OF ADVERTISEMENT. SIR GEORGE CLAKE said the other day that this was pre-eminently an advertising age, and his satire on its character was but the expression of a homely truth. He is willing to believe that it is but a passing phase. I am much afraid it will remain with us permanently. The conditions of modern existence and society are favourable to it. It is promoted and stimulated by newspapers, railways, telegraphs and other appurtenances of modern civilization. It is helped and encouraged by the democratic spirit of the times. Thanks to the progress of science, we live perpetually in sight of one another, and with the annihilation of time and space, the most distant parts of the world are but as our next door neighbours. Nothing is too sacred for our curiosity; nothing too remote,—not even the North Pole. I consider the undignified wrangling between Cook and Peary, the rival pretenders to the Pole, as an outcome of the same spirit which was the object of Sir George's regret. Advertising forms part and parcel of our existence; it is an essential feature of our civilization. It circulates in our system; it is as the breath of our nostrils. All sorts of men and all sorts of things are advertised. Advertisement is the unfailing medium for proclaiming the virtues of men and things, and it is most insistent, where the merit is the least. It is omnipresent and all pervading. It confronts you in the most unexpected places. It offends your æsthetic sense by staring at you impudently in the midst of loveliest nature. It presents itself before you in the most artistic and alluring forms, while at times it assumes a more questionable shape. It obtrudes on you in a hundred ingenious devices. It figures on the margins of magazines, and is gradually trenching upon the very heart of the letter-press. Nothing pursues you so persistently and remorselessly, nothing tries to inveigle you into noticing it with such skilful ingenuity, go where you will, it is impossible to escape it. Go to a hill station, and you may find that the very bench you sit upon is a present from some interested manufacturer of pills and potions. In your morning paper you begin to read what you innocently believe to be an affecting story. Before you have gone over a dozen lines, you see that you have been betrayed into reading the praises of somebody's specific for all the ills of the flesh.

ITS INFLUENCE AND ITS EFFECTS. BUT the most questionable aspect of advertising, in its more comprehensive sense, the one which was probably uppermost in the mind of His Excellency, is the manufacture of sham celebrities and the worship of pelf and pedigree, especially in what are known as society papers. The fierce light of the world no longer beats upon the throne, but upon the popular fiction or verse-writer of the hour, the possessors of wealth and title, the meteors of the music-hall and the theatre. Living in the public eye, as the phrase goes, lends a fictitious lustre to brass and brummageon, and encourages people to cultivate this art for advancing in life, and for securing a meritricious fame, which, although it may last but for a time, serves its purpose. In the rage for competition which is growing in the newspaper world, and which has driven even the "Times" to stoop to means hardly compatible with its dignity and position, advertising assumes the form of sensational writing. Even rogues and criminals of note receive flattering attentions from the Press. Newspapers of a certain class are ever in search of a sensation, and within the last decade, the cheap Press of London has made much progress in this particular line. Men of finer feeling and better worth may stand aside, refusing to be drawn into the vortex. Even they are not always safe from the outrageous attentions of the camera friend.

DION.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

A Princely Donation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The "Hitabadi" states that Mr. Palit, a well known Barrister, has donated properties worth ten lakhs of rupees to the national Council of Education.

SPORTING NEWS

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Meeting—Third Day.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The weather was fair, the going good and the gathering rather small. There were very good entries in all the six events on the card.

THE MISTLETOE PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Galileo 9st 7lbs	Trenoweth	1
Forfeit 9st 2lbs	A Hoyt	2
Pinchar 9st 9lbs	Hill	3
Too Late 8st 7lbs	O'Neil	4

Won by 1 and 3-4 lengths; neck between 2nd and 3rd; 1-4 length between third and fourth. Time—1 min, 30 sec.

Also ran.—Devil's Limit 8st 13lbs; Lasso 8st 11lbs; Sweet Lavender 8st 11lbs; Flaneur 8st 9lbs; Squire Alfred 8st 5lbs; Lasata 8st 3lbs; Little Meg, 8st 3lbs; Baritone, 7st 13lbs; Scotch Girl, 7st 13lbs; Oldham, 7st 11lbs; and Compreil, 6st 12lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 Gableo; 3 to 1 Pincher; 4 to 1 Forfeit, and Sweet Lavendar; 5 to 1 Flaueur, Too Late and Squire Alfred, and longer odds the rest.

THE CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Windeville, 7st 3lbs	Whalley	1
Singleton, 8st 11lbs	Robinson	2
Rustile, 8st 3lbs	Trenoweth	3
Haloya, 8st	Butlers	4

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; half a length between 2nd and 3rd; 3-4 length betwen 3rd and 4th. Time—Min 3 3-4 secs.

Also ran—Sacristan, 9st 12lbs; Lord Barrymore, 9st 7lbs; Morsel, 9st 5lbs. (Threw its rider); Bucolic 8st 6lbs, Sir Ulric 8st 5lb; Bobbie, 8st 3lbs; Bonita, 8st 3lbs; Abet, 8st; Familiar 8st; Silphoe 7st 12lbs, Wolferton 7st 9lbs; Springlock 7st.

Betting—8 to 1 Mandeville, 2 to 1 Singleton, 4 to 1 Sir Ulric, Bonita and Haloya, and longer odds the rest.

THE SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—Disnanee five furlongs.

Chabhaw 8st 11lbs	Whalley	1
Speedometer 6st 13lbs	Wilson	2
Windy 7st 12lbs	Ferguson	3
Moring 8st 5lbs	Butlers	4

Won by 1 1-4 lengths; a head between 2nd and 3rd, short head between 3rd and 4th. Time—1 min 17 secs.

Also ran—The Rooster 8st 8lbs, Tana 9st 5lbs, True Love 9st Northwood 8st 9lbs, Winkfield's Melody 8st 7lbs, Royal Colours 8st 7lbs, Zotique 7st 8lbs, So 7st 9lbs, and Souvenir 7st 7lbs.

Betting.—Evens Chabham, 4 to 1 The Roostern, Windy and True Love, and longer odds the rest.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lumination, 7st 2lbs	Whalley	1
Tangaroa 9st 12lbs	Robinson	2
Haka 8st 11lbs	Evans	3
Solar System 7st	Taylor	4

Won by two and a half lengths; one and a half lengths between second and third; a short head between third and fourth. Time—1 min 2½ secs.

Also ran—Lord Carlyon 8st 13lbs, Picturesque 8st 11lbs, Sermon 8st 9lbs, Charters 8st 7lbs, Master Theo 8st 7lbs, Lord Merv 8st 3lb, Stirabout 7st 13lbs, Bonny Boy 7st 9lbs, Palindreme 7st 3lbs, and Castalia 7st 3 bs.

Betting—4 to 5 Lumination, 4 to 1 Bonny Boy and Solar System, 5 to 1 Tangaroa and Carlyon, 7 to 1 Haka.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.—Distance, 1½ miles.

Fizz 8st 2lbs	Ames	1
Retort 9st 10lbs	Murdison	2
Refresher 6st 7lbs	A Hoyt	3
Coon of Arms 7st 13lbs	Barret	4

Won by 2 1-2 length; 1 1-4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd; a head between 3rd and 4th. Time.—3 mins 8 3-4 secs.

Also ran.—Mistry Morn 8st 5lbs; Cross Bred 8st 4lbs, Pelargonium II, 8st 4lbs, Ebullition 8st 4lbs, Bull Dog 8st 2lbs, Paddy's Darling 8st 2lbs, Emma Eams 7lbs 10lbs, The Master 7st 10lbs Galloping Girl 7st 10lbs, Resemblance 7st 10lbs, Lowania 7st 8lbs, and Five Crown 7st 5lbs.

Betting.—Fizz, 7 to 1 Retort; 2 to 1 Bull Dog, and longer odds the rest.

THE GUNNY MEAL CUP.—Distance, R. C.

Cheeky 8st 4lbs	A Hoyt	1
Wild Boy 8st 4lbs	Robinson	2
Encourage 7st 5lbs	O'Neil	3
Solace 9st 5lbs	Barrett	4

Won by 2 lengths; 1-4 length between 2nd and 3rd; 3-4 length between 3rd and 4th. Time.—3mins 1 3-4secs.

Also ran.—Runaway Girl 9st 12lbs, Cracker 8st 13lbs, Miss Clare 8st 4lbs, Belle Cole 8st 2lbs, Ruling Passion 7st 9lbs, Pat R. C. 7st 7lbs, and Tete-a-Tete 7st.

Betting.—4 to 5 Cheeky; 2 to 1 Tete-a-Tete; 4 to 1 Wild Boy; 5 to 1 Miss Clare and Ruling Passion.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Programme for Saturday.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday 1st January, 1910:—

A Class. Start at 3-30 p. m. Course—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, thence to Mark Buoy leaving both to port, thence Committee Vessel to starboard, thence N Karanja to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 11·42 miles.

B. Class. Start at 3-40 p. m. Course—Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving both to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance, 9·70 miles.

C. Class. Start at 3-50 p. m. Course—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, thence to Mark Buoy leaving both to port, thence, Committee Vessel to starboard, thence to South Troopship Buoy to Middle Ground Buoy leaving both to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance, 8·76 miles.

Ship's Boats. Start at 3-15 p.m. Course—Committee Vessel to N. Karanja to port, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to starboard, thence to Tucker Beacon to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance, 7·76 miles.

HANDICAPS.

Bombay 3rd Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. T M S 9st 12lbs, Alruna 9st, Milner II 8st 9lbs, Moonlight 8st 8lbs, Not Yet 8st 5lbs, Lady Honour 7st 6lbs, Rosewater 7st 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile' Gladiator 10st 3lbs, Lofan 8st 11lbs, Tunis 8st 8lbs, Dilerjung 8st 7lbs, Zamorin 8st 5lbs, Arab Lord 8st 3lbs, Desert King 8st 2lbs, First Class 8st 1lb, Market 8st, Bend Or 7st 12lbs, Muzloom 7st 11lbs, Waziristan 7st 8lbs, Thuvil 7st 7lbs, Hoodaib 7st 5lbs, Darwin 7st 4lbs, John Scott, 7st 1lb, Well Done 6st 12lbs. (late Gulshaful).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Tachreet 10st 3lbs, Bay Middleton 9st 9lbs, Lookman 9st 7lbs, Salanic 9st 6lbs, Ashroff 9st 3lbs, Creditor 9st 2lbs, Mumbra 8st 13lbs, Meerjan 8st 12lbs, Rajput 8st 8lbs, Vedas 8st 6lbs, Gafal 8st 3lbs, Shanwar 8st 3lbs, Chechan 7st 10lbs, Darby 7st 10lbs, Minerva 7st 9lbs, Plassy 7st 8lbs, Antica 7st 8lbs, Hishan 7st 7lbs, Maimoon 7st 7lbs, Hurgon 7st 6lbs, Corrector 7st 6lbs, Hachal 7st 5lbs, Good Chance 7st 5lbs, Zari 7st 4lbs, Fairfield 7st 4lbs, Yacoot 7st 3lbs, Burtho 7st 3lbs, Mishan 7st 1lb, M V O 7st, Afreed 7st, Sheriff 6st 12lbs, Sinclair 6st 10lbs, Ebrahim Pasha 6st 10lbs, Grey Morn II 6st 8lbs, Prime Minister 6st 7lbs, Priceless 6st 5lbs.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

AT the annual meeting of the Proprietors, of the P. and O. Company on Thursday, the 9th December,

Sir Thomas Sutherland said:—I think you will have perceived that on this occasion the report is of a more comprehensive character than usual, and, in fact, I venture to say, it gives you so clear a grasp of the operations of the Company during the past year that, except for the form of the thing, it would be advisable to dispense with the speech from the Chair. At all events, you see that we have done you a very good turn by discontinuing the half-yearly speech and the half-yearly meeting, because by these means we have enabled you to obtain your half-yearly dividend some 30 days or a month earlier than was the case in former times.

Before I touch on the few figures which I wish to bring before you to-day, I must express, on behalf of my colleagues, our sense of the great loss which we have suffered in the passing away of two of our senior members, Sir Owen Burne and Mr. Steuart Gladstone. How far back my own personal knowledge of these gentlemen goes I can hardly say, but I fear it dates back to something like forty years. At all events, for some twenty-two years we sat in Council together, and surely no more upright, loyal and large-minded men would one wish to meet on any Board or under any circumstances. They took the deepest interest in the welfare of the Company, and they took also a not unjustifiable pride in the success of our public work. They have passed away, but they have left a fine memory behind them to a large circle of friends. (Hear, hear.) I shall have the honour to introduce to you to-day the gentlemen whom we have designated as their successors, Sir Walter Roper Lawrence and Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, men of high standing, occupying important positions, and accomplished in all ways concerning business and affairs in India. In proposing them, I am sure I shall be presenting you with Directors worthy of the trust and confidence which they will seek at your hands.

And now I should like to say a word or two with regard to the report. In the first place, the centre of interest is the dividend. You know that we expected a very poor year. There was a glut of tonnage in every part of the world, especially in the great ports of the Far East, and we, ourselves, had a small fleet of ships laid up in London. We brought forward, therefore, an exceptional balance in our accounts, in case it might be required to meet some emergency or other. I am glad to say that we have not required that balance. On the contrary, after charging our accounts with the full amount of depreciation, viz. £375,916, we pay the dividend and bonus to which you have been accustomed now for a considerable number of years and carry forward a larger balance than we did in the previous year, viz., £66,488. I think in these circumstances, we may congratulate ourselves on this result, and it is due, I beg leave to say, in the first place to the varied character of the Company's business, which is never bad at all points, I am happy to say, in the second place to the safe navigation of your fleet, and I may add, in justice to your staff, to the earnest devotion which at all times they show to the interests of the Company.

Now one or two words with regard to our fleet. You will observe that we have sold during the past year five of our older steamers, which is rather a large operation at one time in the way of disposing of old ships. These vessels cost originally £650,000 odd, and they realised the large sum of £45,000, which demonstrates the necessity of which you are perfectly well aware, of a liberal appropriation for the purpose of depreciating the value of ships from the very first moment they come into your service. It also demonstrates to me another and somewhat singular fact which probably you would scarcely be aware of. It shows the over-taxation to which shipowners are liable in the present day. Formerly, as many of you here remember, shipowners were allowed by the Inland Revenue to charge 5 per cent. depreciation by way of a sinking fund on the original cost of their ships, but some 15 years ago the Inland Revenue turned round and altered that condition entirely, and after wobbling about for some time as to what the allowance should be, they eventually dropped down to 4 per cent. on the original cost of ships. Now, if we had only charged 4 per cent. on the original cost of these vessels which we have sold, instead of our having no loss on the transaction, which is the case, we should actually have incurred a capital loss of nearly £60,000. That shown the difference this change in the attitude on the part of the Inland Revenue has made to shipowning interests in general, notwithstanding the strongest protest on the part of that community. I believe that in the 15 years since this alteration was made we have been over assessed in the way of profit to the extent of nearly £900,000, that is to say, we have paid income tax, in round figures, of nearly £50,000 in excess of what we ought to have been called upon equitably to pay. I suppose we see that taxation, of which we have been hearing a great deal lately, is a highly progressive science in the present day, and all owners of property must be thankful, not for being taxed, but be grateful for having any property left at all. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

There is another figure with regard to our fleet in the balance sheet which I desire to notice. I do not know whether we have the largest fleet under the British flag—that I am not aware of, probably we have not—but at all events, we certainly have the most costly fleet, as, after writing off the £650,000 to which I have just been referring, the present fleet has cost us nine and a quarter millions sterling. In the balance sheet to-day you will observe that we add the value of four very costly vessels at the sum of one-and a-quarter millions, which has the effect naturally of racing the book cost of the entire fleet to the extent of something like 35s per ton. But allowing for our actual cash reserves as against our capital in ships you will find that the fleet stands, including these new vessels, at £6 4s 3d per ton and that is certainly a moderate figure for modern and expensive ships which originally cost £23 12s 6d per ton.

There is a paragraph in the report of some little interest, which refers to the extension of our services in various directions. There is in the first place a tentative and experimental extension of certain voyages from Australia to New Zealand, which I venture to hope will at all events be a popular movement in the Colony of New Zealand. Then there is an important and very decided improvement in our service to Japan by linking up a fast fortnightly line between Shanghai and Yokohama, which I believe will be the means of bringing some grist to our mill. Then we have added so many other ports to our itinerary; so many that it requires almost a considerable amount of geographical knowledge in order to say precisely where these places are situated, but they are identified with the expansion which is taking place in connection with new trades in China and Japan and the Straits Settlements, Railway developments in China, the rubber interests in the Straits Settlements, and various other new openings of trade which are springing up in the Far East.

Then there is a paragraph in the report, and a small appendix, calling attention to a certain touring business in which we are also interested. That is a business which, I may say, we dropped into purely by accident. I do not mean to say that by any means we have discovered a Golconda in connection with it; but at all events, it is a very interesting work, and which it should be interesting to our shareholders to know something about. I can foresee many of our shareholders rushing as fast as possible to take advantage of the opportunity thus offering; but, to prevent any misunderstanding, I must add that there is no preference given to shareholders, who will be required to pay the ordinary and customary tariff rates, the same as if they were ordinary mortals, which I do not desire for one moment to say they are.

You will observe that there is nothing in the nature of a stereotyped business in connection with your affairs. In these days of change we can never standstill. We are bound to work in harmony, as far as we can, with the progressive character of the present age.

Now, if I turn to our revenue account, the first and most conspicuous feature in it is under the heading of freight charters and miscellaneous services, amountig to £1,518,818, and that is identical with the revenue in the same department last year, with a trifling difference of £1,263.

We have, as the report states, had various adverse factors to contend with. In the first place, we had only three transports engaged by the Government, instead of five taken up in the previous year, which, of course, makes a difference. Then the specie shipments fell below those of last year, and far below the normal point. I may say, in illustration of that fact, that our specie shipments last year brought in £50,000 less revenue than two years ago. Then the refrigerated business in Australia was altogether lacking. For some reason the dairying business in that part of the world seemed to go wrong, and the squatter could not spare his sheep for exportation, and, I may say, he "returned to his muttons"; but if I simply add that freights in Bombay were never above 10s. last year and in Calcutta very much the same, you will very easily imagine that the shipping interest in that part of the world was passing through a very bad time.

Now there are certainly some signs of an improvement—there was almost a dramatic surprise—so sudden was it—in the exportation of no less than 300,000 tons of beans from different ports in Manchuria to Europe. This bean trade may or may not become a permanent trade with Europe and with America, but there appears to me to be every chance it may do so, as the product seems to be of special value for the purpose of expressing oil and also for feeding cattle. Prospects, therefore, in the freight market are now better than they have been, I think, for the last three years. We ourselves, I am glad to say, have at the present time no ships laid up, and if we should be so fortunate as not to have the East inundated with superfluous tonnage, we certainly may hope for an advance in revenue in this important department of our business.

Our passage returns are better than our freight returns in some respects. They amounted last year to £1,231,483, showing an improvement over the previous year of £63,900. We have a certain mental reservation with regard to the exact amount of improvement because a large proportion of our return tickets is still outstanding, but the reservation really does not amount to more than £10,000 to £15,000 at the outside. The return ticket passenger business is a very important factor with us, especially in the Indian passenger trade. Now we experience considerable disappointment in that trade owing to the fact that the Tourist business, which, until the American crisis set in, was a very important feature of our work, has never resumed its activity. What the cause may be it is quite impossible for me to say. It may be that the feeling of unrest in India has something to do with it—that feeling which these anarchists are advertising too frequently—but I have no doubt that eventually we shall recover that part of our business, for, after all, there is no country in the world so interesting, so well worth visiting, as India and there is no country I know, certainly in Europe or in Egypt, where you are so certain to see the sun rise every morning as you are in Hindostan. Then the report notices by no means unfavourable position in which we are placed in regard to the competition of the Siberian Railway route. That route is shorter from the north of China especially, and it is necessarily quicker, for our steamers, as you are aware have to stop at many ports and places whereas, I suppose, a railway train goes right on, or nearly right on from one point to another without any lengthened stoppage en route. Those, therefore, who are willing to endure the ennui and fatigue of being in a railway carriage for some fortnight or three weeks will, of course, be apt naturally to give a preference to that particular mode of transit. There is a great development going on in the Far East—in China, in Korea, in Japan, in Formosa, and in the Straits Settlements. Everywhere there is a movement—a growing movement—in trade and the opening up of these countries, and we can only hope, therefore that sufficient traffic will by and bye grow up to benefit not only the Railway—the land line—but also benefit the Sea conveyance which is certainly by far the more luxurious and comfortable of the two.

If I sum up the position of our operations last year in this Department I may say that our business with Australia and with China, as compared with the previous year, was simply normal, the difference in the figures being very slight indeed. With regard to India and the Miditerranean, and especially the Mediterranean, there has been a considerable improvement, although not so great, of course, as we should have liked to see. But at all events we have done, and are doing, our best to foster this department to the utmost of our power, and when we consider that we have nearly doubled the size of our vessels in the last 15 or 20 years, I need hardly say that we have been enabled to ensure a degree of comfort and luxury which was never possible in the smaller vessels formerly owned by the Company.

Now I am going to mention a somewhat singular fact which has an indirect connection with our passenger trade. It is a great change in the social habits of our passengers by a movement in the direction of temperance in our tropical climates. I need hardly tell you that we carry far more passengers than we carried ten years ago. You will probably be greatly surprised to hear that notwithstanding the increased number of our passengers our consumption of wine, beer and spirits, has fallen in these ten years by 50 per cent. There are only two exceptions to that decline—one is what you would naturally expect—there is an increase in the consumption of mineral waters, and there is an increase, wonderful to say, in the consumption of Guinness's stout! (Laughter) a beverage very excellent in itself but one which was totally unknown on board ship in the tropics until a very few years ago. Well, we never set ourselves out to make dividends on the sale of wine, for the great cost of distribution in some sixty vessels is one of those things that may be more easily imagined than described, and if we are able to cover our expenses in the future it is certainly the utmost, and probably more, than we shall be able to accomplish. To old travellers like myself, the contrast is instructive and, I was going to say, almost amusing. In the older times, as many gentlemen whom I see here to-day will be aware, the supply of wines was gratuitous, free 'ad lib.,' being included in the passage money. Whenever in those days we came into hot weather we discarded our tea and coffee for breakfast and took to our claret, consuming it at our different meals, or perhaps other wines according to taste, in the way of port, sherry, Madeira and liqueurs, and the only thing in which the Company behaved shabbily was in connection with the supply of champagne, which was only given twice a week, but to which we certainly did full justice on those occasions. I have no hesitation in saying that we were most sober, steady and moderate people in those days. But we may now, I suppose, rejoice in the change which has taken place in the habits of travellers as being of great interest to the rising generation, who will doubtless now be able to escape the paternal gout and many of the other ill that flesh is heir to.

I should like to say one word and only one word with regard to our Mail service, or rather with regard to our subsidy. You will see by the figures of the report that we have now come down to bed rock in the matter of our present subsidy. That is to say, we are being paid now £305,000 instead of £340,000 under the late contract. In the last 30 years or so we have been enabled, by the expansion of our general business, to reduce the postal payment by nearly a quarter of a million sterling, while at the same time, I need hardly tell you that the service which we render has been increased and improved to a hardly imaginable extent. My feeling is, that while this subsidy in old times was fully 25 per cent. of our gross earnings, it is now less than 10 per cent., with the result that we have, in my judgment, not only come to bed rock as far as this particular contract goes, but I question very much whether the public will ever obtain the same service as we are performing now, on as cheap terms as we are now working. I need scarcely say that the conditions of our contract are far more severe than those which apply to foreign services with which we are in competition. Our contract is one of a rigorous postal character, which certainly does not exist in the same degree in connection with these foreign services. I should be very much surprised if, in fact, this Company do not carry more foreign mails than the other foreign services together, because they have been instituted not for postal services, but for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of their respective countries. I do not remember how many years ago it is since standing in this place, I foretold that the time would come when that rising country Japan would be building large steamships and large fleets for itself. At all events, that prophecy has come true, and we see something of the results to-day. The Japanese have recently placed eleven steamers belonging to one Company in the trade between Japan and England and the Continent of Europe, steamers which are not mail steamers, although they are very excellent vessels of what we may call the intermediate class, and to those steamers they have given a subsidy of £325,000 a year, or £20,000 a year more than the British Government pay us for our service to India, to China, and to Australia.

Gentlemen, we shipowners are instinctively Free Traders. We revel in free imports, but when one comes to see the protection which is extended by foreign countries to their shipping, it gives us furiously to think and to wonder what the future will be.

I refer for one moment to our expenditure, which, as you see, is £80,000 above that of last year. I think the figure may be to a limited extent accidental, because our accounts are what we call cash accounts, and it sometimes happens that one year may overlap another year. Of that £80,000 nearly £14,000 was due to the cost of our having a large fleet laid up, but the broad explanation of the increased expenditure lies in the fact that we are now employing far larger ships than formerly that we are running them at an increased speed, and consequently are incurring and must incur additional navigation charges. The report, I think, mentions the fact that in the last four years or less, our coal accounts have risen by something like £100,000. You may recollect that when the shilling export duty on coal was taken off, the price bounded up suddenly to an enormous figure, I see no prospect of lower prices this year than we had last year. You see what is taking place in Australia at the present moment. We received this morning a most alarming telegram on the stoppage of work in Sydney and Melbourne, and if our freight advances and trade improves as we hope may be the case, it will certainly cost us more than it does at present to lay down our coal at foreign ports. I can assure you in regard to these high figures that we struggle after economy day by day, but Mail companies are never able to attain the same economy in working as private owned companies can do, and that I am sorry to say not only applies to Mail steamers, but also to a considerable extent to all the services which we carry on. I have now touched, I think, on all salient points in the report. It may not be a brilliant report, but at all events if you take into consideration the conditions under which we have been working, and the fact that, after charging full depreciation, we earn an average return of 9 per cent. upon the capital, carrying forward a substantial balance, you must agree with me that the result is highly satisfactory, and I shall, I am sure, interpret your wishes and our own by saying that we hope next year may give us at least as good and perhaps a better return than that now presented to you.

THE LUCKNOW SHIA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 28.

Last evening the Shia Conference passed resolutions on widow marriage, Hasamabad Trust, and travelling agents for collecting subscriptions. Messrs. Shahausha Husain Mahomed Hadi, Yusuf Husain and others spoke. This morning the Conference assembled at 8 and passed resolutions on the reduction of dowry, the abolition of dancing, scholarships to send students to Europe and a census of Shias. The resolutions were moved by Yakub Husain Farmanali Asgarali, Barrister, and others.

THE KSHATTRIYA MAHASABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 28.

The Kshattriya Mahasabha assembled in Kaiserbag, Baradori, at 12. Raja Rampal Singh, owing to the absence of the Maharajah of Balrampur due to some accident, presided. A resolution on loyalty, education, female education, and foreign travel was passed. Udainarain Singh, B.A., impressed the audience of the utility and advisability of foreign travel in a humorous speech. He told that Maharaj Bhinga intended sending some Kshaattriya boys for education to England at his expense. The Shaba meets again to-morrow.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, a meeting was held last night, in Mr. Brigg's Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, Mr. Abbot, of Jnansi presiding. Mr. Morton, Barrister of Delhit addressed the meeting.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting. He said that there was no one else more interested than himself to see an Anglo-Indian Regiment raised. He honestly believed that Government would meet them if they gave them their best men. He did not care what others might say, but he spoke from 30 years' experience of volunteers that their best were equal to the regular of any army in the world. The ripe time to make the offer to Government was the present one.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"(1) That a Committee of the Anglo-Indian League be formed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of establishing a teaching University and approach His Excellency the Viceroy to assist the undertaking by his patronage, and such other aids as he may deem fit.

(2) That a memorial be submitted on behalf of the League to the Secretary of State for India praying that one member from the domiciled community be appointed by election to each Provincial Council and three to the Viceroy's Council."

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Briggs, and a similar compliment was also paid to the Chair.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th December 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	nil	nil	......	nil	...
Teheran	29	12	50 p.m.	2	10
Suez	29	1	50 p.m.	1	2

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Cable Obock Djibouti restored. (29-12 09).

Turkey route interrupted beyond Bassora (28-12-09).

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, DECEMBER 29.

The unsettled conditions in North-west of India yesterday have given a light local precipitation in Kashmir and has disappeared the weather not being settled and clear over the whole Northern India. A few light falls of rain are reported from the extreme south.

Forecast—A few falls of rain in the south of the Peninsula are likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at Multan, Sirsa and Delhi; the minimum is in slight excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. The day is cooler than usual; the night is warmer at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in slight to moderate defect; the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture in Kathiawar and is damper elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch but has risen and is now normal at the other stations; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the northern half of the division but clear in the southern half. Humidity remains in excess. Maximum temperature has risen but is still in slight to moderate defect at most stations; the minimum is higher than usual nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the averarge. Temperature has risen slightly and is in excess at Bombay but normal elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal. Minimum temperature is higher than usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in northern India. Slightly unsettled conditions persist off the south Coromandal Coast; Negapatam records a light fall of rain.

A few showers may occur in the south-east of Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MODERN WOMEN.

Mr. H. A. Jones on Present-Day Changes.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones and Mr. Sidney Low were the chief guests of the Society for Women Journalists at their annual dinner at the Waldorf Hotel. Lady McLaren was in the chair, and proposed the toast of "Our Guests." Mr. H. A. Jones, who, in replying, addressed his audience as "sister writers," offered some interesting comments on the work of women in literary and social life. In the course of his remarks, he said:—

Woman, like all other animals, constantly changes in response to her environment. A certain environment always, and rapidly, produces types exactly fitted to it. Last winter, while in Morocco, I caught a glance of the women in the harem of a Moroccan potentate—dusky, fattish, feminine faces, they were, peering stealthily and mischievously grinning behind the blind—silly, childish, ignorant, inane, prematurely old. Granted that environment, that is the type of womanhood produced. Our new civilisation, that wholly new civilisation inaugurated only a generation or two ago by railways and electricity, is fast producing a different type of man and woman from anything the world has ever known. If we ask in what chief particular the attitude of woman towards man is changing, I think the reply would be that she is becoming more and more the intellectual comrade of man. That is surely what those of us who are in the professions of the drama and journalism would most earnestly desire. In the theatre women are necessarily our companions and comrades. In journalism they are less so, but in journalism and in other intellectual professions women are every day more and more showing themselves our successful competitors and staunch and welcome comrades. In fiction they are proving themselves our equals in matter—our superiors in number. Doubtless, in this particular art, the art of fiction, they have always been our superiors, though their talent has generally been exercised rather in the practical concerns of life than in writing novels.

PORTIAS.

Some types of women, we should wish to preserve, are, unfortunately, passing away. It is useless to lament. But if I may mention one type of womanhood that especially wins by admiration and that I should be sorry to see disappear it would be the type of Portia, Brutus's wife. I hope Nature will sit tight, stick fast, and keep on producing Portias. It is a notable fact that nearly all Shakesperian women are councillors, advisers, stimulaters. How far our swiftly changing environment may change our type of English womanhood we can hardly pretend to guess. In what direction I think we may roughly guess. I am prepared to allow that granted woman could be placed in the exact conditions, granted we could govern and enforce those conditions, and granted an unlimited length of time—I am prepared to allow she might be developed into a creature as far superior to man as is that female spider who, when the poor male spider comes timidly up to her to make love to her, if she doesn't like the look of him, simply eats him up there and then. I say such a development of woman is conceivable. But I am glad I shall not live to see it. It is, however, conceivable. In all our projected advances and developments it is not how far we are prepared to go; it is how far Dame Nature is prepared to let us go; and there is no doubt she will let you go very far if you only know how to get round her the right way. But there are very definite limits which Dame Nature has rigorously set to any very radical change in the essential relations of woman to man, to her children, and to any workable scheme on civilisation within our ken. I do affirm the comparative permanence of those limits, and, therefore, the essentially permanent character of those fundamental relations.

Mr. Sidney Low, who also replied, said that journalism required feminine as well as masculine talent and women had increased the standard and raised the tone of journalism. (Hear, hear).

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NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 33-8
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IN 18 CARAT GOLD CASE, Rs. 95
GUARANTEED FOR FOUR YEARS.
WEST END WRIST WATCHES.
Are made at all prices from Rs. 20. upwards. For full details see our Illustrated Price List of Watches, sent Post Free to any Address.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTIES IN FOOD.

From a London weekly: The news that beef and mutton are so scarce in France that there has been a considerable run on dog's flesh among the middle classes has not seriously perturbed the Parisian epicure, for nowadays there are so many new and wonderful dishes that Society—no matter whether abroad or here—can practically dispense with the old order of food. Lately quite a large number of new dishes have been introduced at smart London houses. Some time ago, for instance, a sensation was caused at one dinner-party by the appearance at the table of a cut from a young kangaroo, while sharks' fins are said to be delicious by the few rich "gourmets" who have tried them.

TURKISH DISHES.

Novelty is everything in the best society, and although vegetarianism, which for a time had a vogue, seems to be dying out among the smart set, the craze for new kinds of animal food is steadily increasing. Not long ago, there was a great run on two Turkish dishes called taouk oxou and yaghoust. The latter looks like curdled milk, and has an acid taste; but it has been much appreciated by Society beauties, as it is said to prolong youth. Taouk-oxou is made of the breast of fowl, shredded finely, and prepared with sugar and ground rice. It is served up with cinnamon, and to ensure perfection, the fowl should be killed only a few minutes before it is cooked. Those who have tasted this dish say that for flavour it cannot be equalled. One of the most extraordinary of dishes was that presented by Prince Henry of Prussia to a famous Canadian club. Having heard that rhinoceros was extremely palatable, he sent one of these gigantic animals as a present to the members. The creature was roasted whole, and some hundreds of American and Canadian sportsmen sat down to this strange feast. The rhinoceros was voted excellent, but, on account of the difficulty of obtaining fresh supplies, only the most wealthy of the sportsmen were able to repeat the dish. Of late roast Russian bear has become fairly popular in England and it has the merit of not being too expensive. Served with red-currant jelly, it tastes somewhat like beef, only of a richer flavour, and a considerable number of bears are sent to London every year from the Continent.

"CHOW CHOW" AND CAMEL CUTLETS.

Of course, in Paris, horseflesh has long been popular with smart hostesses, but it is only lately that it has begun to find favour in London. So grave an authority as the "Lancet" has praised the equine steak with the statement that "there are no physiological reasons against the use of it." The horses are specially bred for the purpose. More than one smart dinner-party has included horse in its menu, and among the many other strange dishes that have been met with at smart tables lately may be mentioned jackdaws' eggs, flower-petal salads, pilaff—another Turkish dish consisting largely of rice—Chinese bird-nest soup, cooked sea-weed, and "chow chow"—a compound of bruised vegetables which is as expensive as it is curious. Camel cutlets have also been used, and last Christmas camel flesh was very popular at some of the smartest Parisian dinners; indeed, some enterprising tradesmen paraded live camels about the streets of Paris in order to attract customers to their very novel viands.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," Dec. 31.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "India," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, from London, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Asling, Mr G
Arthur, Lt and Mrs H R
Burgin, Mr R
Bull, Mr W
Barnfield Miss E E
Barnfield, Miss W W
Barnfield, Master J H B
Barnfield, Master C E
Boylis, Mr C V
Bramby, Mrs A
Colhoun, Miss
Chambers, Miss F
Callis, Mr C
Cobb, Mr and Mrs W A
Cobb, Miss
Cobb, Capt E C
Dyning, Mr J
Deasai, Mr and Mrs R R, child and inft
Dalta, Mr R
Edmiston, Mrs and Miss
Ellery, Mrs E
Fisher, Miss
Galbraith, Mrs M P
Graham, Mr and Mrs A T and infant
Graham, Mrs
Godfry, Mr and Mrs J M
Horton, Mrs
Hayward, Miss M
Hayward, Miss A
Hayward, Miss E
Hayward, Master J
Jameson, Miss James
Kopur, Dr S R
Laing, Mr A
Mercer, Mr C H L
Macdonald, Mr D V
Mackenzie, Rev J R
Mummings, Mr J
Maxwell, Mrs
Poole, Capt A J
Punshon, Mrs R
Barnfield, Miss E L
Rushworth, Mrs
Worth, Miss
Stevenson, Miss S
Stewart, Capt G H K
Stevens, Miss G E
Worth, Mr G
Smith, Mr F
Spooner, Mrs and Master
Stuart, Mr and Mrs J G
White, Mr A
Trusler, Mr G
Whitty, Mrs J T and inft

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sulivan, Mr W S
Clarke, Mr and Mrs N S
Bool, Mr W G
Allen, Mr and Mrs H J
Gill, Mr H
Crookshank, Mr R
Woodley, Mr V de H N
Murchie, Mr J Mc L
Rogers, Mr C S
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs W H
Grant, Mr G H
Cordell, Miss M M
Von Sauden, Baroness G
Beison, Mr G P
Murray, Mr A R
Sellens, Lt and Mrs S H
Douglas, Mrs W B
Ware, M F H
Bayley, Mr C B
Bourke, Dr R S
H H the Aga Khan
Sherrock, Mr G
Holland, Capt and Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr A C L
Gifford, Mr H J
Farquharson, Mr F A
Elliott, Mr S S
Pool, Mrs W G
Meyor, Miss A M
Lausie, Mr N B
White, Miss M
Fisher, Mr C P
Rees, Lt J G
Reid, Mr C F
Wilbraham, Mr H D
Olivant, Mr W H
Rodgers, Mr C G
Ridout, Mr A
Taylor, Mr A H
Paltman, Mr H A
Goupor, Mr Ali
Goupor, Mrs
Jackson, Miss
Anderson, Mr J K
Carver, Miss G M
Rogers, Mrs C G
Simpson, Sir B
Sauer, Mr E J
Schulten, Dr C
Wisdon, Mr J
Young, Mrs S
Wallhug, Mr M
Macborkindale, Miss J
Norling, Major Erik
Grahan, Mr E
Macfarlane, Mr J
Kaany, Mr
Grey, Col E
Forooab, Mr J
Nehru, Mr M
Fiffe, Mr C L
Morshead, Mrs L
Bearpark, Mr C
Browne, Mr T R
Livesey, Mr H
Mitter, Mr S
Wraz, Mr and Mrs
MacLeod, Mr D M
Bennett, Mr and Mrs J H

FROM BRINDISI.

Clinch, Capt H W
Ran, Dr S
Black, Mr J B
Orr, Mr C R
Inverarity, Mr J D
Kelker, Mr and Mrs Fred

FROM PORTSAID.

Demetrates, Mr G J
Marrs, Professor R
Philps, Mrs L G
Philps, Miss
Philps, Mr L G
Ames, Mr and Mrs
Harrison, Mr
Acric, Mr
Moncreiff, Mrs
Muir, Sir A
Cox, Mr D A
Anderson, Mr G
Thornton, Miss
Hamilton, Miss G D
Post-Michell, Mr H, and Mrs
Greenough, Mr T R
Holmes, Mr E R
Carleton, Mr C R

FOR KARACHI.

Howlett, Mr A T
Newbould, Mr W
Sanday, Mr and Mrs D
Ritchie, Mr Chas
Beggs, Mr A
Mrs Sanday's child and Nurse

RAILWAY RETURN.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th Dec. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,300	10,100	100	16,500
Or per mile of Railway	19	30	......	49
For previous 22 weeks of half year	1,32,098	93,649	1,597	2,27,344
Totalfor23weeks	1,38,098	1,03,749	1,697	2,43,844
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,813	2,669	41	4,523
Per mile of Ry.	13	19	1	33
Total to corresponding date	58,037	42,470	1,102	1,01,609

Increase for the week ......Rs. 11,977
Do. to date ......Rs. 1,12,235

PSORIASIS FROM HEAD TO FEET

Five Doctors Treated this Bad Case—Irritation was Terrible—Suffered for Years and Got No Relief—Friend also Had a Rash on Face.

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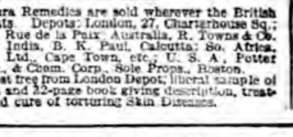

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BY THE WAY.

DRAMA IN THE PROVINCES.

An analysis of the 186 companies on tour in the British Isles at the present moment throws a curious side-light on the tastes of the playgoing public in all parts of the kingdom outside the strict London area. Of the above total thirty-six companies are travelling with musical pieces, and of these twenty-nine are mere musical comedies. There are three companies playing grand opera. Comic opera is represented by three companies; while the musical list is completed with the tour of "Pinkie and the Fairies," the play which first saw the light at His Majesty's Theatre in December last.

A DOG STORY.

A story in the "Sunday Magazine" tells how Thomas Jones, who owns a big ranch on San Juan Island, lost a collie dog last autumn for nearly a month, and for several days searched the woods without success. One day, when killing a sheep, he tossed a bone to another collie. Instead of gnawing it, the creature picked it up and started for the woods. He kept turning his head, apparently to see if he was followed, and Jones concluded o follow him. The dog trotted along for a mile and stopped at the edge of an abandoned well. He dropped the bone over the edge of the well. Jones got a ladder, climed down, and found the dog that had been lost. There was only about two inches of water in the well, but the animal would have tarved to death had it not been for the other. The lost dog was in good condition, so well had its riend kept it supplied with food.

THE POST OFFICE AND GAMBLING.

The "Bulletin," the organ of the National Anti-Gambling League, points out that in the suppression f the gambling spirit the authorities here are lagging behind those very young nations "who have uffered by following our nefarious example, but who are now much more actively and strenuously han ourselves endeavouring to curb and repair the vil." This is the case in Australia, in the United States, and in the Transvaal, in all of which conntries the Post Office is put under restraint in this connection. "Our great department of the Post Office in Great Britain is," says the "Bulletin," "the hartered libertine of betting and gambling. It is he most prosperous of the partners in that great ade, for it runs no risks and takes a great share in e profits. As Mr. Justice Darling says, the Post ffice officials provide betting men with every cility to do the very thing which the law of the ountry professes to be to the public disadvantage."

MR. ASQUITH AND THE OXFORD UNION.

Mr. Asquith, to whose presidency of the Oxford nion reference has been made won that position in period of reaction (1872-4) in the Union and the untry. He first held the office of Treasurer and s reforming energy in that position had as one of fruits the introduction into the Union of after-on tea. When he first stood for the presidency e was beaten by Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, d his election a year later was a triumph for a rsonal force and strong individuality which had ade themselves felt from the moment that he me to Oxford. It is interesting to remember that s first speech in the Union was on the reform of e House of Lords—against the retention of the ishops in that Assembly.

THE LATE M. FERNANDEZ.

M. Fernandez, the aviator, who was killed near ice was a Spaniard. He was a ladies' tailor in ris, and had opened a branch at Nice. He took flying in the early days of the art. He claimed have flown at Issy, but though he attended heims and subsequent meetings he never did anying in the competitions. It is said that he de ned his aeroplane in co-operation with one of his n cutters. M. Fernandez was one of the aviators appeared at Blackpool, but did not succeed in ing, although he tested his engine along the ound.

TWELVE MILES ABOVE THE EARTH.

late years much has been done by means of and captive balloons and kites to obtain reliable asurements of atmospheric temperature, humidity wind force at high altitudes. A balloon sent up Herefordshire in the summer of 1907 reached the height of eleven miles. During a recent week e number of free balloons were sent adrift each n Europe and America, most of which, it was ed, would reach an altitude of at least 65,000ft. r twelve miles), and obtain by means of the matic instruments attached valuable informa-as to the state of the atmosphere at a distance the earth more than double that of the summit ount Everest. The balloons may fall remote the sending stations, but rewards will be paid heir safe return.

MR. JOSEPH PULITZER,

. Joseph Pulitzer, the blind owner of the "New World," is the subject of an interesting charac-ndy in the "American Magazine." This re-able man landed in America in 1864 with only franc piece in his pocket. To-day he is the or of a fortune estimated from 25,000,000dols. 0,000dols. For twenty two years he has been When Mr. Pulitzer erected the building in k which bears his name, he intended it to llest building on earth and for some years his distinction. But it was to see little of , for during the past twenty years he has red it two or three times. He spends most e on board his yacht, cruising in all parts orld.

WHEN HE BECAME BLIND.

ry of how Mr. Pulitzer became blind is he same magazine. He had burned the both ends until shattered, raw nerves and nt mist before his eyes drove him to seek yachting cruise. One evening just before s his vessel was standing out of the Bos-nd the Black Sea loomed full ahead, the He was at the rail reading when he was into darkness. "Has the sun set so soon?" querulously. "Not yet," answered a com-"It has," was his astounding rejoinder. take me below and tell the captain to put Mr. Pulitzer's blindness has compelled ithdraw behind the scenes of public life. idden himself and sunk his identity in his and particularly in the "New York

D FLOWERS ROUND LONDON.

ountryside" puts in a plea for the restock-me of the open spaces in and around Lon-desirable wild flowers. The primrose, fox let, wild hyacinth, snowdrop, wild daffodil, gloss, Canterbury bell, glove flower, purple e, yellow loose strife, St. John's wort—and d more—are, it is pointed out, plants uld easily be established, one or two notice-aring the legend, "Please do not gather flowers" would save these from a second tion.

TISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

ng appeal is being made to the Imperial for funds to complete the publication of ientific Reports of the Voyage of the It is pointed out that the two recent ntarctic Expeditions organised in England ved Government grants, while that orga-Scotland has received no Government deed, according to the "Glasgow Herald," sh expedition is the only one of the recent expeditions, British, Belgian, German, Swedish, and Argentine, that has not overnment help.

T A BUNCH OF HEATHER COST.

nonths ago the "Weekly Scotsman," with otives in the world, sent a box of heather r Scots in Bahia Blanca, among other ere arrived a letter of thanks from the of the St. Andrew's Society of Bahia aying the heather arrived in fine form, g, "You may be interested in knowing that e dollars seventeen cents to get it through m House, from which you may imagine re not Free Traders here."

SALVATIONIST AND THE DEVIL.

nold White, in his latest book, "The Great hich deals with the social work of the Army—tells of a convert who had been a nd almost everything else that a sportsman uld not be. "He found a gay life unpalatable, ertheless, and when he came to the penitent-form ed and cried for an hour and a quarter. At last spiritual director, amid gasps and sobs, extracted confession that he had committed the unpardon-sin of having dedicated himself to the service he Devil, sealing the compact by having the ait of his Satanic master tattooed over his ." Ultimately another tattooer was secured and Devil was touched up so as to present an angelic

MEN AND MATTERS.

LADY WARRENDER'S ROMANCE.

Lady Maud Warrender is probably the most accomplished amateur actress in London to-day. If fate had not made her what she is, she would have shone as a "prima donna." As it is, she is one of the most brilliant musicians of the day, and the King and Queen are amongst the most sincere admirers of her talent. There was an element of romance about her marriage with Sir George Warrender. The latter was then a junior officer in the Navy, without brilliant financial prospects, and the match was purely a love one. Quite unexpectedly, Lady Maud's husband became a baronet and the possessor of great wealth and she was suddenly transformed into the mistress of Bruntsfield House, one of the most charming places near Edinburgh.

A LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

Lord Sandwich, one of our bachelor peers, is a man of parts, a musician, an architect, an art connoisseur, and a great traveller. The humorous side of his nature is shown in a quaint fashion. He has more than once ordered his servants to wear hats when they wait at luncheon, as a sportive rebuke to ladies who wear their hats at the midday meal. And during the bicycle craze he used to walk about in the streets of Huntingdon with a bicycle bell, which he rang incessantly, as he considered "bikes" a real danger to the life and limb of pedestrians. The genial side of his character is shown in his liking for children, and he keeps about a hundred, chiefly soldiers' sons, in a house called St. Edward's Home, on his estate, and tries to turn them into useful citizens. During the Boer War, his country place, Hinchingbrooke, was turned into a convalescent hospital for wounded officers. For these good deeds he has received from the King the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. His great-nephew and third heir-presumptive has been sponsored by the German Emperor.

NEATLY ANSWERED.

The Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal—affectionately called "Sub" by his pupils—was giving a religious lesson to the younger children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. One of them said: "Dear 'Sub,' we want to ask you something. If Adam and Eve had died when they were babies, should we have been here now?" This was a poser, but he gave a neat answer. "There is nothing in the Bible which tells us that Adam and Eve ever were babies," he said. This reply silenced the youthful questioners.

THE CURATE'S EXPLANATION.

During a recent visit to a metropolitan parish, the Bishop of London inquired of a curate how the Lads' Brigade, which made such a brave show on the occasion of his former visit, was getting on. "Well," explained the curate, "the fact is, my lord, the Territorials have taken away the big lads, the very young ones have joined the Boy Scouts, and ——" here he hesitated a little. "What about the others?" asked the Bishop. "The girls have walked off with them," came the reply.

A FAMOUS BEAUTY OF THE 'EIGHTIES.

Lady Naylor-Leyland, who has lately arrived at Claridge's from her place, Nantelwyd Hall, in Denbighshire, on her way to Egypt for a portion of the winter, is the lady who, as Miss Jenny Chamberlain, was so celebrated for her delicate blonde beauty in London Society all through the decade of '80—'90. She possessed a style peculiarly her own in the slim and dainty fluffiness of her fair hair and complexion. It goes without saying that, on her first presentation to Queen Victoria in '79, she at once became famous. She was known to be an American, and that, if anything, added to her instant popularity. A daughter of Mr. Chamberlain, an Ohio millionaire, she was born at Cleveland on the banks of Lake Erie, one of the beautiful cities of the west, which boasts among its residents none other than the Oil King, Rockefeller. Miss Chamberlain married Captain Naylor of the Grenadier Guards, who subsequently adopted the addition of Leyland to his surname. Captain Naylor Leyland was up to his death in 1895 an active politician, winning his baronetcy through his valuable services to his party during the Ministry of Lord Rosebery in 1895. A great part of the family wealth is derived from original interests in the Leyland line of steamships, which in 1901 was absorbed by the now well-known Ellerman Line. Sir Albert the second baronet, is now in his twentieth year.

PUZZLED THE ENGLISHMAN.

Lady Naylor-Leyland, besides for her beauty, has always been noted for her brilliancy in conversation, and the sprightliness of her wit. As a sample of her powers in that respect, there used to be told a story that will perchance be remembered by a few, but forgotten by many of her contemporaries in the days of her maidenhood. Among the legion of young men who followed in her train was a certain youthful Englishman, who had for several years been seeking his fortune in the Western States but had failed, a rich uncle making him his heir in the nick of time. When he heard Miss Chamberlain was an American he professed to know all about America, as so many people do who don't. He asked her what State she came from. Wishing to test his great knowledge, which she doubted, she said, "If I were to describe it to you, do you think you would be able to tell?" "Rather," he answered. "Well, then, it is high in the middle, and has nothing at either end." It used to be said that the young man was still at work studying the topography of all the States, but hadn't yet found the solution. Of course, Ohio has nothing at either end, and is "hi" in the middle.

THE MAN WHO SAVED NIAGARA.

Sir Henry Norman, who advised the Liberal newspapers to go into mourning upon the defeat of the Budget, has had a most varied career. He has travelled into some of the most out-of-the-way places in the world, including Siberia, Central Asia, Korea, and Siam, and one of the most notable events in his life was the inauguration of the public agitation for the national preservation of Niagara Falls, which resulted in their purchase by the State of New York. Some years ago, Sir Henry had an exciting experience in Ireland. One day he was present at a wholesale eviction of tenants from their homes, and he saw a burly agent of the evictors strike a young Irish girl. Mr. Norman, as he then was, immediately knocked the ruffian down, for which act of gallantry the people subscribed to give him a large golden cross inscribed with his name.

FROM TRAVELLING DEALER TO M.P.

The George Nicholls, M.P., was formerly a travelling dealer, and started business with a donkey and cart. Then he managed after a time to obtain a mule. As he recounts the fact, he humorously refers to the length of this animal's ears. "My mates used to say to me then," "Why, George, you won't have to buy a pair o' gaiters! All you've got to do is to borrow the old mule's ears!" Then he went on to a pony and cart as the business increased. About this time he received an offer to become lay pastor of a small Nonconformist church at £60 a year, and, passed on the pony and cart to a friend, on the understanding that if he were a failure as a preacher he was to have the right of returning to his hawker's business. "This," he says, "may be described as trusting the Lord, but not losing sight of the main chance!" However, he never required to take up hawking again, and in due course received an invitation to stand as Parliamentary candidate for Northamptonshire.

THE SOCIALIST TOUCH.

A good story is told of the dean of a certain cathedral, who shall be nameless. The reverend gentleman, who was much impressed with the dignity of his office, while walking in the cathedral close one day came across a painter at work on some railings who neglected to touch his hat to him. The dean passed the man again and still again without receiving any salutation, and finally stopped and said irately: "My good man, do you know who I am? I am the dean of this cathedral!" "Darned good berth, too," replied the painter laconically. "Mind you keep it."

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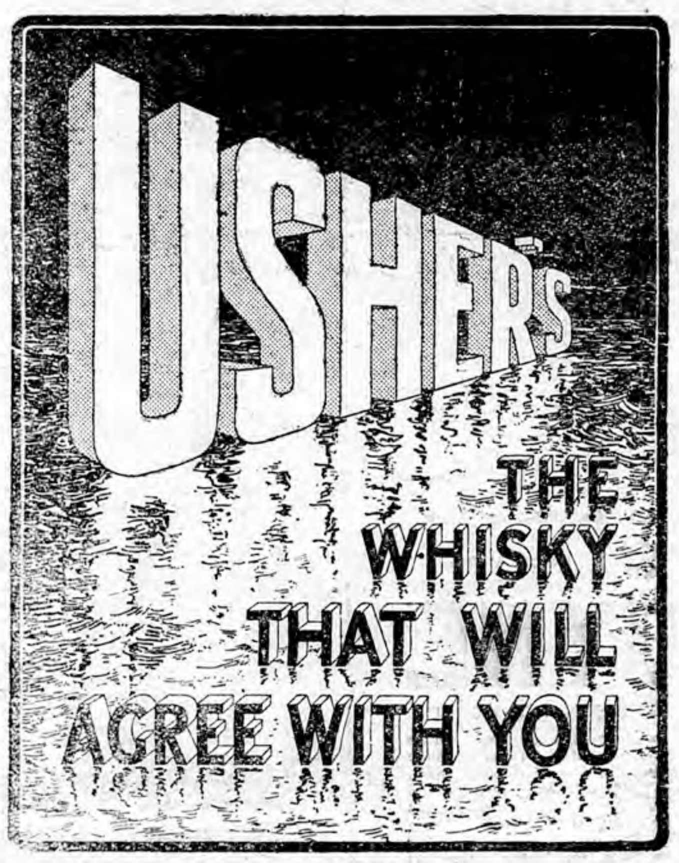
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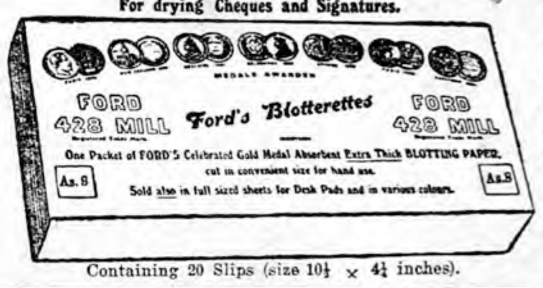
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